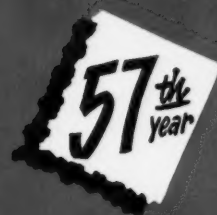


The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

MARCH 10, 1956

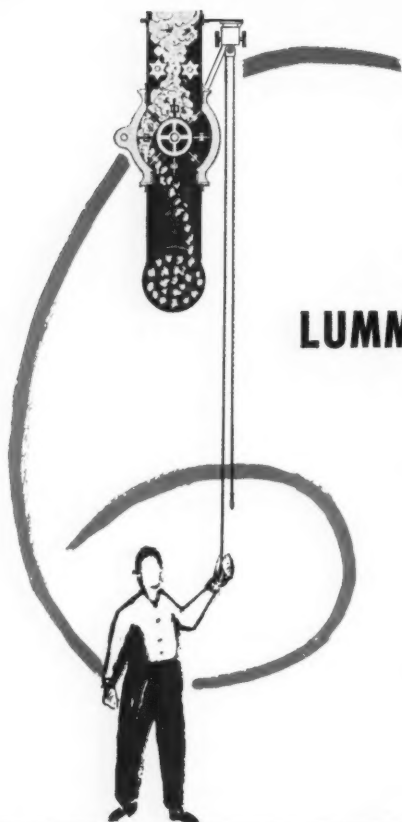


THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Texas Ginners' Convention

March 26-28 • Dallas





CONTROL RATE OF TELESCOPE FLOW FROM THE GIN FLOOR

No matter how green the man on the wagon, Lummus has cured the problem of slugging or choking with

LUMMUS AUTOMATIC SUCTION CONTROL

The ginner himself, from the gin floor, now can control the rate of flow; set it to his choice; and have it automatically maintained at the rate he has chosen. Lummus Automatic Suction Control is all mechanical and fool proof — can be installed where there is no electric power. Write for full information.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Established 1869

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA • DALLAS • FRESNO • MEMPHIS



awaits you at our

DEMONSTRATION PLANT

3315 Elm Street, Dallas

when you attend the

TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION

March 26, 27, 28

Continental's latest developments in
cotton gin equipment will be on display.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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Super Champ

proved in 1955...

improved in 1956!

Get a first-hand report... talk with the ginners who watched almost 600 Super Champs prove themselves in action in 1955.

Make a first-hand investigation... check the improvements made on the new model.

Then start planning immediately to get 1956 Super Champs on your gins before the new season starts.



John E.
Mitchell

Company

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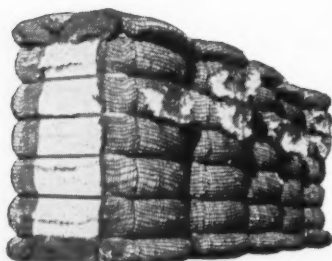
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TRADE MARK

Cotton ties and buckles



...the ginner's favorite



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginner's because they're tough and strong, yet they're easy to work and have no sharp edges to cut gloves and hands.

A product of over half a century of skill and experience, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made from our own special-analysis steel, rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

NEW DIXISTEEL BUCKLE

Here is the answer to costly band and buckle failures. The all-new DIXISTEEL Buckle is 60% stronger. Stops slippage. Won't break or spread. Threads easily. Endorsed by ginner's, compress-warehouses and associations. Now being shipped with DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles!

DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

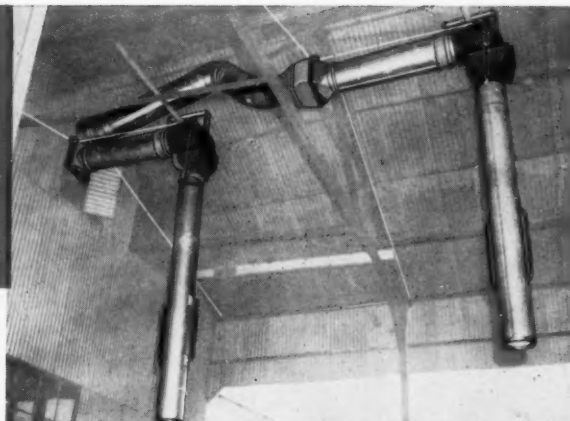
COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES

made only by the

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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BALL BEARING
ROLLER HANGER

BALL BEARING
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ALL METAL
BOOTLESS TYPE
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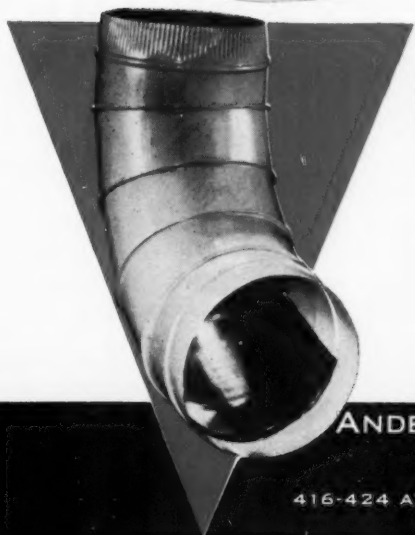
Double Traveling Telescopes.
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The "new look" in Traveling
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Write us for further details.

LESS DOWNTIME . . . MORE PRODUCTION TIME WITH RUBBER-LINED ELBOWS



Rubber-lined elbows are guaranteed to save you money.
Now in use throughout the cotton belt, they outwear gal-
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*Also in our 2 Styles of Stationary Telescopes.

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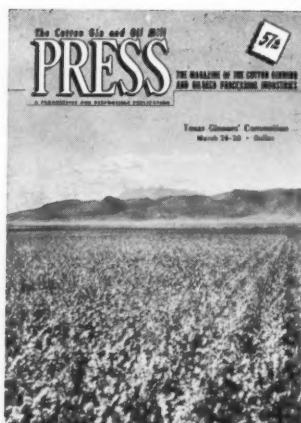
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BOX 143B

LUBBOCK, TEXAS



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginniers' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginniers' Association
Arizona Ginniers' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginniers' Association
California Cotton Ginniers' Association
The Carolinas Ginniers' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginniers' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginniers' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginniers' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginniers' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginniers' Association
Texas Cotton Ginniers' Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

★ ON OUR COVER:

Southwestern cotton is in the spotlight in this issue, which comes out as Oklahoma ginniers are holding their annual convention on March 9-10 and which features the coming convention of Texas ginniers later in the month. So, it seemed appropriate to use on our cover a picture of some mighty pretty cotton from the Southwest—not from Texas or Oklahoma but from their neighbor, New Mexico. The photograph shows a field near Deming, and we think it's good enough to make any farmer or ginner envious.

Photo from New Mexico Tourist Bureau

VOL. 57 MARCH 10, 1956 No. 5

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

WALTER B. MOORE

Editor

ROXANNA WARD

Editorial Assistant

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE (EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY

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★ ★ ★

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NOW AVAILABLE!

WATSON'S

Stormproof

COTTON SEED



It's Sturdy!

After more than five years research, Watson has perfected a STORMPROOF cotton strain. Easily adapted to mechanical harvesting or hand snapping. Watson's STORMPROOF is quality bred cotton and will not waste away in the field.

- MATURES EARLY
- A LIGHTER FOLIAGE
- HIGHLY PROLIFIC

AS POPULAR AS EVER

WATSON'S

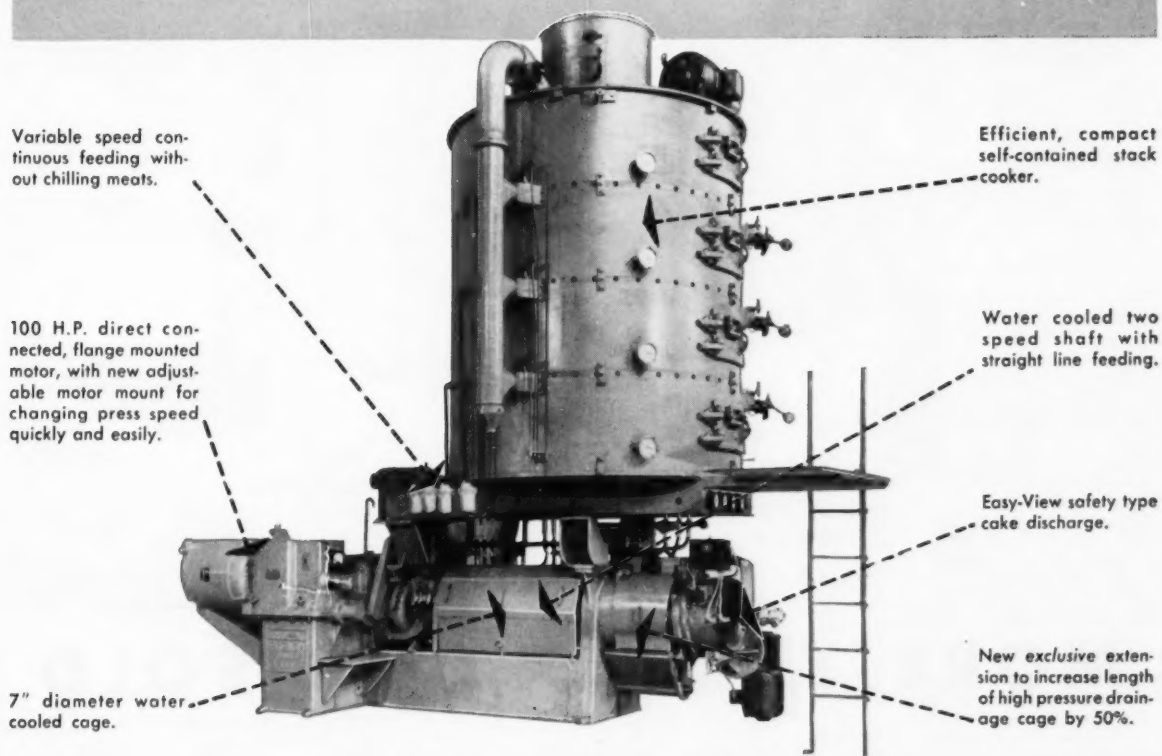
4 QUALITY STRAINS

- WATSON'S PEDIGREED
- WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN
- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
- WATSON'S EMPIRE

FERRIS WATSON
SEED COMPANY

GARLAND (Dallas County) TEXAS

THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY
SO MANY OIL MILLS HAVE CONVERTED TO
NEW FRENCH SCREW PRESSES
AND ARE RECOVERING MORE OIL THAN EVER BEFORE



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THESE FEATURES ADD UP TO:

- High capacity per press
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- Ease of maintenance
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CONTINENTAL SAW TYPE
LINT CLEANER

MORE THAN 4,000 SOLD SINCE 1947

There are more Continental Saw Type Lint Cleaners
in use than all other makes combined.

THERE IS A REASON

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

ATLANTA

BIRMINGHAM

DALLAS

MEMPHIS

THE CASE OF THE

FOILED FOREIGN AGENT

JOE, I KNOW THIS SOUNDS RIDICULOUS BUT PRODUCTION LOSS IN PLANT TWO IS SO HIGH IT SEEMS LIKE SABOTAGE!

I'LL RUN OUT THERE AND LOOK INTO IT MYSELF, J.B.!

SABOTAGE, EH?
H-M-M-M-M...

NEXT AFTERNOON

J.B., YOU WERE RIGHT - A "FOREIGN AGENT" WAS TO BLAME - BUT NOT THE KIND YOU THOUGHT!

OUR TROUBLE WAS SOLVENT CONTAMINATION AND LATE DELIVERY. HERE'S WHAT I'VE DONE!

...SWITCHED TO SKELLYSOLVE, EH?

YOU SAY SKELLYSOLVE IS CONSTANTLY CHECKED DURING PRODUCTION AND BEFORE SHIPMENT?

TECHNICAL SERVICE BACKED BY OVER 25 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE?

...NINE OUT OF TEN CARS SHIPPED DAY AFTER ORDERS RECEIVED

SOUNDS GREAT! GOOD WORK, JOE!

3 MONTHS LATER

SWITCHING TO SKELLYSOLVE ENDED PLANT TWO'S PRODUCTION PROBLEMS, JOE! NOT A MINUTE OF TROUBLE SINCE.

SWITCHED TO SKELLYSOLVE

THAT'S WHY WE'RE SWITCHING OUR OTHER PLANTS TO SKELLYSOLVE!

When solvents are so important to your business, why take chances on quality or delivery? Next time you order specify Skellysolve.

WRITE FOR MORE FACTS—OR CALL US TODAY AT LOGAN 1-3575 IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



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Sales



Skellysolve

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Industrial Division

605 West 47th Street, Kansas City 41, Mo.

Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction

APPLICATIONS

SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -25°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed, soybean meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -30°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-L. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

Ask about our new
Skelly Petroleum Insoluble Grease.

STICK & GREEN LEAF MACHINE!



We will be happy to have a qualified engineer call at your gin if you desire.

Ask for installation closest to you.

Take advantage of government designed Stick and Green Leaf Machines. These units manufactured by HINCKLEY have been field tested for two years. Their ability to remove burrs, sticks, pin trash, notes and green leaf may be just the sample improvement you need.

Manufactured By HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY CO. 4008 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

Plans Ready for Texas Ginners' Convention

Meeting in Dallas on March 26-27-28 will have many new entertainment features and top speakers on business program that will appeal to all ginner and their families.

OUTSTANDING NATIONAL speakers, unique entertainment and a large array of exhibits of equipment and supplies used by the ginning industry will be featured at the forty-third annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

As has been the custom for many years, the convention will be held on the grounds of the State Fair of Texas in Dallas, and the dates this year are March 26-27-28.

National Cotton Ginners' Association will hold its annual meeting in Dallas at the same time, meeting at a banquet on March 25 with the directors of the Texas Association, and holding the business session for the national organization on March 26, as reported elsewhere in this issue. The selection of the National Ginner of the Year, and presentation to him of the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy, will be a feature of the meeting.

Texas ginner will officially open their convention on Monday morning when registration starts at 8:30 a.m. in the Agricultural Building, which will have 50,000 square feet of floor space filled with exhibits. Registration early is highly important, officials point out, and the ladies are being asked to register (free) this year so that they can indicate their plans to go on the bus tour to the Dr. Pepper Co. plant. (For details of this tour see special information on entertainment accompanying this article.)

Officers and directors of the Association will hold a meeting at 8:30 Monday morning at the Adolphus Hotel.

Business Program

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz, an agricultural economist who has gained a national reputation as a speaker and developer of governmental agricultural policies; and Attorney General John Ben Shepperd of Texas, very much in the limelight in discussions of interposition and other current issues, are two of the guest speakers for the business program.

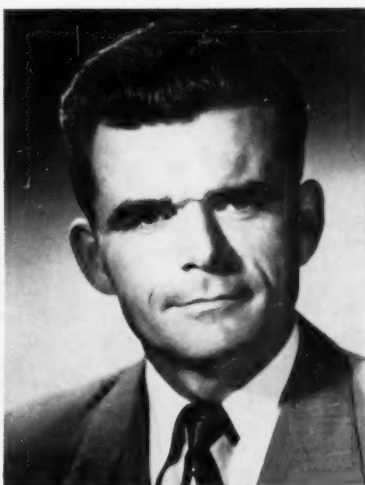
Also on the program will be leaders in agricultural and ginning activities well known to members of the Texas Association.

The complete program for the business sessions accompanies this article. Business sessions will be held in the Science Building, as has been the custom, immediately adjoining the exhibits in the Agricultural Building.

Recognition of Texas Ginner of the Year, Horace Etchison of McAllen, who also is chairman of the executive committee of the Texas Association, will be a feature of one of the business sessions.

Much special business of importance to members of the organization is scheduled for the 1956 convention, Texas officials point out, and ginner are urged

TWO LEADERS who have served Texas ginner well during the past year and are busy now with final plans for the annual meeting are President Jerome Jalufka, on the left; and Executive Vice-President Ed H. Bush.



THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS • MARCH 10, 1956



ONE of the cotton fashions that Volk Bros. Co. will present at the special style show for ladies attending the convention is shown on this model. "It's Cotton Blossom Time" is the theme of the show. Jas. K. Wilson will present a cotton style show for men.

to plan to attend each session and participate in the discussions.

"This year," commented Ed H. Bush of Dallas, executive vice-president, "more than ever before, it is important for all ginner to attend and take part in the plans for Texas cotton ginner for the future."

Entertainment Plans

A varied entertainment program that will appeal to every member of a ginner's family has been arranged by the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., the non-profit organization which is host at the Texas convention every year.

Officers and members of the executive committee of the gin machinery group, all of Dallas, are R. Haughton, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, president; D. D. Day, The Murray Co. of Texas, vice-president; A. G. Falk, Magnolia Petroleum Co., secretary; L. A. Mindrup, The Stacy Co., treasurer; and H. R. Carlson, International Harvester Co.; U. H. Ohrman, Texas Power & Light Co. and E. J. Pflanz, Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co.

Details of the entertainment program are given special prominence in another article which accompanies this. Some of the highlights will be:

An opportunity for many ginner and their families to see, for the first time, the nation's newest hotel, the Statler Hilton Hotel which will be the site for the annual dance.

The array of national talent assembled by Joan Frank Productions, especially for the two-hour show, "King Cotton's Spectacular of 1956," which will be presented in the State Fair Auditorium on the fairgrounds at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 27.

Style shows, a tour for the ladies



W. D. WATKINS
Vice-President

and other entertainment features are listed in the accompanying story.

Exhibits

Displays at the Texas convention have become a tradition with manufacturers of gin machinery, supplies and other things used by ginners and members of the cotton industry.

In 1956, as for many years, all available space in the huge exhibit hall will be filled and ginners will be given opportunity to see the displays and to

visit with the representatives of allied industries who attend this meeting.

Other Features

Officials of Texas Cotton Ginners' Supply Association have again taken Association and the Gin Machinery and special care to make everything as comfortable and convenient as possible for ginners and their families while they are at the meeting.

A snack bar in the Agricultural Building will be open through each day of the convention, so that visitors can obtain cold drinks, candy, sandwiches and other food while inspecting the exhibits.

A cafeteria, offering good food at reasonable prices, will open at 11:30 each day for lunch. It will be located in the meeting hall, the Science Building, as in previous years.

Officers

The Texas Cotton Ginners' Association has completed a successful year under the direction of the following officers and members of the executive committee: Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, president; W. D. Watkins, Abilene, vice-president; and Ed H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president.

The executive committee consists of Horace Etchison, McAllen, chairman; S. N. Reed, O'Brien; A. N. Robertson, Hillsboro; R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; Martin Teinert, Walburg; Peary Wilemon, Maypearl; Rufus K. Phillips, Sugarland; and Roy Forkner, Lubbock.

Directors

The following leaders in the ginning



HORACE ETCHISON
Chairman, Executive Committee

industry have served the Texas Association as directors and alternates during the past year:

F. E. Wilson, Texarkana; C. R. McClure, High; Chester Phillips, Greenville; Floyd Weeks, Wills Point; Ernest Griffith, Sherman; Joe Dodson, McKinney; Sam S. Skinner, Corsicana; L. J. Turner, Fairfield; Crawford L. Martin, Hillsboro; Peary Wilemon, Maypearl; Walter Evans Jr., Lorena; L. E. Buice, Waco; J. E. Morgan, Plum; Henry

(Continued on Page 53)

Texas Cotton Ginners' Convention Program

(See Also Special Entertainment Program in Accompanying Story)

Monday, March 26—Morning Session

- 8:30 Convention officially opens and registration begins. Exhibits open.
- 8:30 Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors Meeting, Adolphus Hotel.
- 10:00 National Cotton Ginners' Association Directors Meeting, Adolphus Hotel.

Monday, March 26—Afternoon Session

- 1:00 Entertainment in Convention Hall.
- 1:15 Call to order—Jerome Jalufka, President, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.
- Invocation—Dr. Charles Pitts, Highland Baptist Church, Dallas.
- 1:25 Welcome address—Ben E. Critz, Vice President and General Manager, Dallas Chamber of Commerce.
- 1:40 Response—Peary Wilemon, Maypearl.
- 1:50 Address: Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Chairman Statewide Cotton Committee.
- 2:30 Panel Discussion—A. M. Pendleton, Federal Extension Agricultural Engineer, Dallas—Moderator.
- C. M. Merkel, In Charge, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.
- Earl Heard, Vice President—West Point Manufacturing Company, Shawmut, Alabama.
- Vernon Moore, Fiber Technologist, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.
- Otto Goedecke, Cotton Merchant, Hallettsville.
- 4:00 Prizes.

Monday, March 26—Evening Entertainment

- 8:00 Dance—Main Ballroom, Statler Hilton Hotel.

Tuesday, March 27—Morning Session

- 8:30 Registration begins—Exhibits open.
- 10:00 Entertainment in the convention hall.
- 10:15 Call to order by W. D. Watkins, Abilene, Vice President, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, presiding.
- 10:20 Prizes.
- 10:30 Address: Honorable Earl L. Butz, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- 11:30 Prizes.

Tuesday, March 27—Afternoon Session

- 1:00 Entertainment in the Convention Hall.
- 1:15 Address: Honorable John Ben Shepperd, Attorney General, State of Texas.

Tuesday, March 27—Evening Entertainment

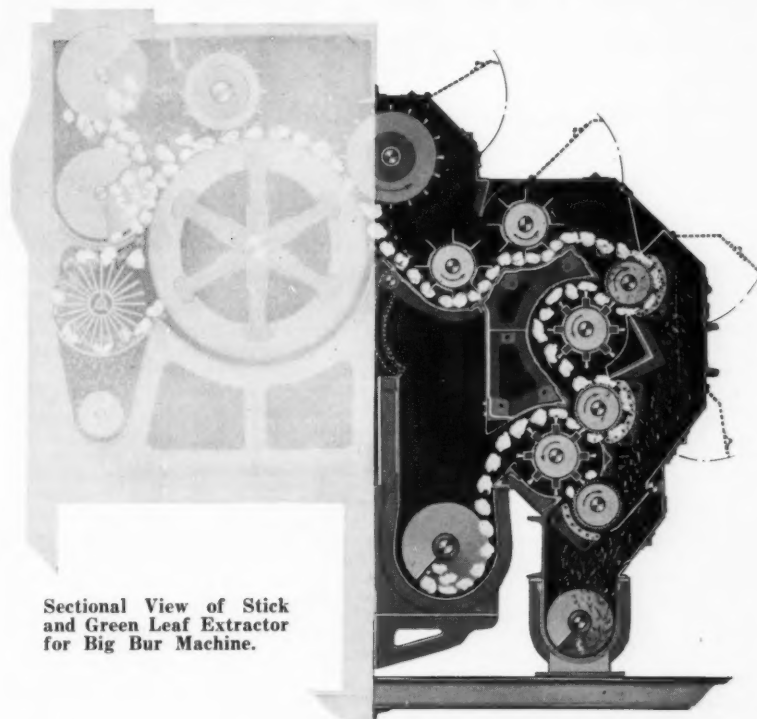
- 8:00 Stage Show, Fair Park Auditorium.

Wednesday, March 28—Morning Session

- 8:00 Exhibits open.
- 9:45 Entertainment in the Convention Hall.
- 10:00 Call to order—Horace Etchison, McAllen, Chairman Executive Committee, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, presiding.
- 10:05 Prizes.
- 10:20 Committee Reports.
- Address by the President-Elect, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.
- Report of the Resolutions Committee.
- Business Session.
- 11:00 Prizes.
- 11:15 Adjournment and convention officially closes.

The HARDWICKE-ETTER Big Bur Extractor

WITH GREEN LEAF AND STICK REMOVER ATTACHMENT



Sectional View of Stick
and Green Leaf Extractor
for Big Bur Machine.

- ★ WELCOME to the Texas Ginners Convention in Dallas on March 26-27-28. We cordially invite you to stop by our exhibit and to see the improvements and new machines developed by Hardwicke-Etter Company for 1956.
- ★ NOTE the Green Leaf and Stick Remover Attachment on the Bur Extractor, as illustrated above, the new Green Leaf and Stick Remover Extractor Feeder, the Dryer Tower Cleaner Sections, and new design Gin Stand. All improvements have been thoroughly field tested and proven.
- ★ WHILE IN DALLAS, or later, be sure to visit our plant at Sherman to see these outstanding pieces of equipment demonstrated and observe the remarkable results they give. They are an important step toward better ginning. It will pay you to investigate.

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS SHERMAN, TEXAS

Engineering Research Aids Cotton Oil Industry

New findings through experiments are helping to keep all types and sizes of crushing plants in operation, and many of them originated at the institution which is discussed in this article, the authors point out.

By A. CECIL WAMBLE and LOUIS J. HORN

Research Engineer and Supervisor of Publications,
Respectively, Texas Engineering Experiment
Station, Texas A. & M. College System

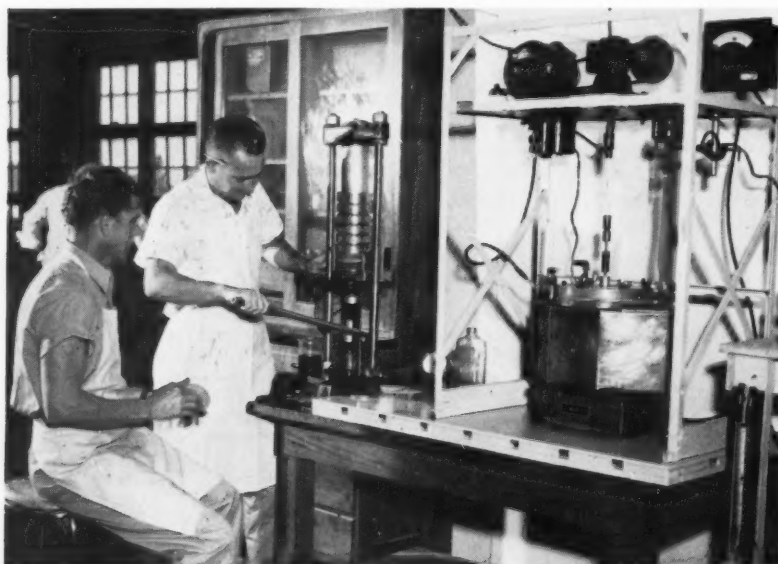
NEW FINDINGS from experiments are keeping the cottonseed oil industry profitably important in all scales and types of operation. Many of these findings originate at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station, which conducts much of its cottonseed research in cooperation with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. It utilizes laboratory facilities made available in part by the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

In Station experimentation greater productivity and economical operation are continuing objectives. They govern efforts to improve operations in the older, and sometimes smaller, mills using hydraulic or screw press methods as well as the usually large modern plants employing either direct solvent or prepressing-solvent techniques. The latter

two forms of production largely owe their existence in the cottonseed oil industry to successful pilot plant experiments in the Station's laboratories.

The direct solvent experiments showed the way for continuous extraction and also more and better products from cottonseed. Additional work suggested isopropanol as an appropriate solvent and liquid-liquid treatment of the miscella for obtaining a good quality crude oil. It also presented the innovation of counter-current conveying of the cottonseed flakes in the solvent by means of traveling screens for best percolation, and thus more oil. Solvent extraction research now under way is centering on the liquid-liquid phase to beget not only a better refining method for crude oil, but also processes for isolating and purifying the various nonglyceride compo-

THIS TABLE TOP hydraulic oil mill permits processing of small amounts of cottonseed for products analyses. The Station also has medium-sized and full-scale hydraulic equipment, as well as other equipment.



JAMES CREAGOR, laboratory assistant, left, and A. Cecil Wamble, research engineer, examine equipment that serves as a rising film evaporator and solvent recovery still.

nents such as fatty acids, phospholipids, sterols, tocopherols, gossypol and color bodies related to gossypol, and carbohydrates.

Although direct solvent extraction is an effective process in itself, it was combined with a method of mechanical expression in an attempt to gain still greater production. This pilot plant effort in the laboratory showed that use of the screw press in conjunction with solvent extraction was feasible for present day milling. It portrayed such advantages as greatly increased capacity of the solvent extractor, lowered solvent requirements, reduced percentage of fines, and appreciably increased oil recovery per ton of seed. With the later availability of commercially designed prepressing facilities to oil mills, this innovation in processing was again proven—this time by comparison of actual production in the industry. (in cooperation with USDA). The results were similar to those obtained in the laboratory before prepressing plants existed.

• **Machinery Studies** — Studies of the machinery used in such operations as cleaning, delinting, hulling and separating, rolling, and cooking also are aiding production and quality. Rolling and flaking to .010 inch gets best results in all kinds of extraction. In cooking it is noticed that moisture content of the rolled meats affects the free gossypol content of cottonseed meal. In delinting experiments it is revealed that roll density and saw projection are the key factors for increasing production.

In pioneering research (in cooperation with USDA) to eliminate the delinting operation entirely, whole seed was rolled and the oil extracted with a solvent, after which protein and hulls-lint fractions were separated. This was found to be commercially feasible if modified to allow first-cut linters to be removed. Ex-

(Continued on Page 52)

THE NEWEST, FINEST PRESS EVER BUILT

THE **LUMMUS** **AUTOPAK**

Here's a press that can keep up with a modern, high-speed gin plant, and with so many automatic features that most of the physical effort has been eliminated. Never before has a press been so completely automatic — and so completely safe. AUTOPAK will operate only when everything is safely locked.

Available is power turning, instantly converted to manual when desired. Press turns, stops, latches, all automatically. Trampler automatically starts when press boxes lock in position.

Automatic trampler stop available, with flashing red light or ringing bell when desired bale weight has been reached.

Ram is controlled with single 3-position lever. End doors automatically open and close with side baling doors. Unusual door clearance facilitates dressing and tying out of bale.

Rugged construction, automatic operation throughout the baling cycle, make a press that saves labor and maintenance, and so pays its own way fast.

Write for Bulletin 644, with full details

Ride in Lummus Courtesy Cars to the Convention Hall and our Demonstration Plant! Leaving Baker Hotel 8:05 A.M., March 26, 27 and 28, picking up passengers at the Baker, Adolphus and Statler Hilton Hotels.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA
U. S. A.

Dallas

Fresno

Memphis



1956 U.S. Food Supplies To Continue at High Level

Relative to the record large flow of income to consumers, the 1956 food demand is expected to continue at a high level. Individual consumption and expenditures for food this year will be somewhat higher, USDA predicts, but retail prices are expected to average about the same as in 1955.

Stocks of food and feed grains were at a peak level at the beginning of 1956 and the number of livestock on farms is the largest since the end of World War II. In livestock products, an increased consumption is forecast in beef, pork, fluid milk and chicken meat, and in crop food, processed vegetables; and

edible vegetable oils are expected to increase. Margarine and butter consumption are expected to continue about the same, according to USDA.

Supplies of food fats and oils will be near record this year through Sept. 30. Butter production will be greater because of more milk, and lard output will rise because of an increased number of hogs. Last year's larger crop is expected to cause more soybean and cottonseed oil to be available.

On Oct. 1, stocks of butter and edible oils may be sharply lower than the previous year. Lard carryover may be up, but not enough to offset declines in other edible items. USDA predicts that stocks of food fats and oils next Oct. 1 may be the lowest for that date since 1951.

NCPA Meet To Hear Wiggins Discuss Economic Trends

The general business and economic situation and outlook will be discussed by A. L. M. Wiggins, Hartsville, S.C., at the first session of the sixtieth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association, it is announced by E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, association president. The convention will be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas, May 21-22.

Widely known in business and banking circles, Wiggins is chairman of the board of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Bank of Hartsville. He is also president of the Trust Co. of

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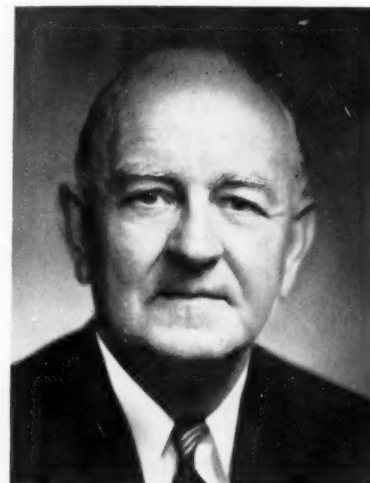
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South Carolina and of the Hartsville Publishing Co.

Wiggins is a native of North Carolina and was graduated from the State University. For a number of years, he was an official of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co. and presently serves as a director of that company.

Wiggins has been active in a number of trade associations, serving as president of the South Carolina Bankers Association, South Carolina Independent Merchants Association, South Carolina Press Association and the American Bankers Association. From January 1947 to July 1948, Wiggins held the post of Under Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S. and, from 1949 through 1953, he served in an advisory capacity as special assistant to the Secretary.

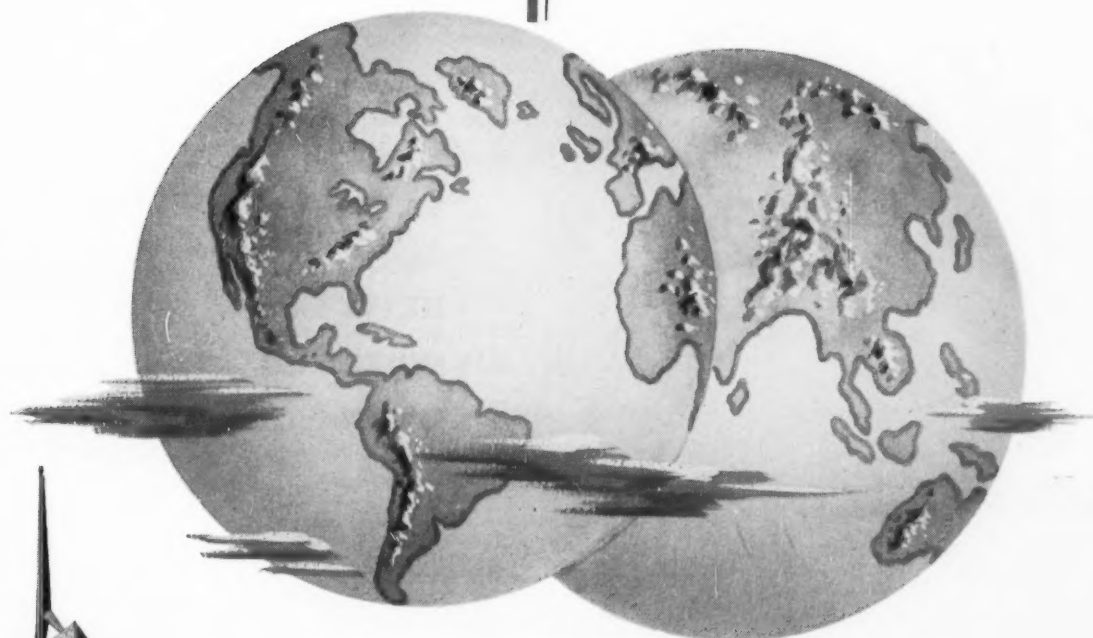
Staten Memorial Fund Is Started in Oklahoma

Friends and former students of the late Hi W. Staten, professor of agronomy at Oklahoma A. & M. College, are invited to contribute to a memorial fund in his honor. A member of the faculty for 25 years, he was widely known in the cotton industry.

Contributions may be sent to Ralph Matlock, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Memorial plans call for placing an oil portrait on the campus and giving a plaque and award to the outstanding crop judging student each year.

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MURRAY

• Winners in Cotton Contest Honored

THE "MAN OF THE LAND" luncheon honoring the five winners of the One-Variety Cotton Improvement Communities Contest in Alabama for 1955 was held March 5 in Birmingham. The luncheon and the cotton contest are annual events sponsored jointly by the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association in cooperation with the Alabama Extension Service.

J. S. Long, president, Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association, presided at the luncheon where cotton farmers and Extension personnel, representing each of the winning One-Variety Communities as well as the state winner, Stewart Community in Hale County, were honored. Jasper Jernigan, Alabama Extension cotton specialist, introduced the officers and directors of each of the honored communities represented. Jimmy Lawson, assistant director of Extension, awarded certificates to the top cotton producers in each community. The winners were: J. M. Pane, Hale County; W. J. Dial, Sumter County; F. M. Farmer, Elmore County; Wart Wilson, Marshall County; and Eugene Barnett, Talladega County.

O. N. Andrews, former Alabama Extension cotton specialist and now Extension agronomist, was presented a scroll by Craig Smith, president of Avondale Mills, in recognition for his outstanding services to the cotton industry in Alabama.

Fred Phillips, president, Alabama



Texans Attend Ginning Short Course

SHOWN HERE are the representatives from gins and others who attended the 1956 Texas Cotton Ginning Short Course Feb. 28-29 at Harlingen, Texas. Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, gin machinery manufacturers and USDA and Texas A. & M. agencies cooperated in the training program.

Cotton Manufacturers' Association, presented Joanna Sharp, Alabama Maid of Cotton, and also introduced State Senator Walter Givhan, who was the featured speaker. Senator Givhan discussed the threat foreign textiles are imposing on the textile manufacturers of this country. He also called upon all cotton farmers to apply the best technology we have today to their limited cotton acreage so as to secure maximum returns per acre.

C. M. Scales, secretary, Alabama-

Florida Cottonseed Products Association, and Dwight Wilhelm, executive vice-president, Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association, were in charge of arrangements for the luncheon.

Colgate-Palmolive Moves

Colgate-Palmolive Co. moved on March 1 to its new offices in the Colgate-Palmolive Building, 300 Park Avenue, New York 22. The telephone number is Plaza 1-1200.

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Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

This year we will again welcome our friends at our exhibit. As last year, we will feature Elwood, our organist, and other added attractions to entertain you at our booth.

W. L. GOBLE, Jr.
Vice Pres. and Mgr.

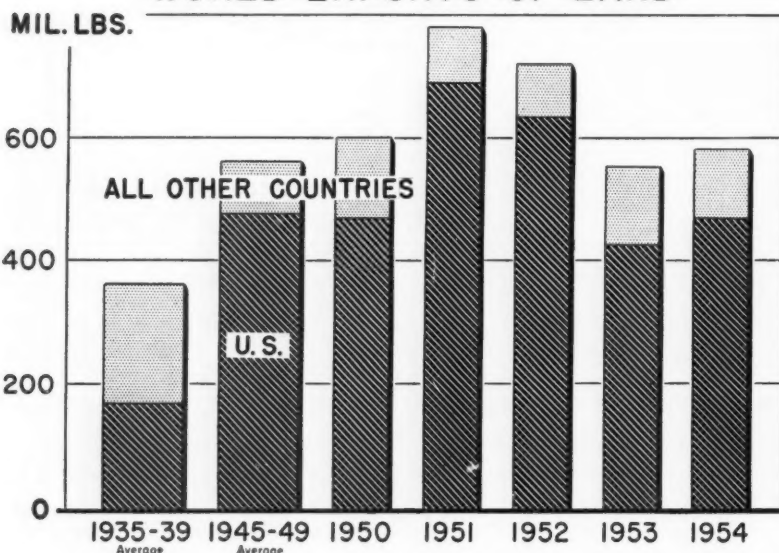


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THIS CHART shows the U.S. as the world leader in lard exports. The accompanying story reports what steps USDA is taking to estimate the toll increased vegetable oil production is taking on our leading livestock export's market.

Principal Lard Producer Faces Market Problems

American lard, long a leading source of fat in foreign countries and a product that has enjoyed a favored demand, faces market problems abroad as a result of the trend toward increased use of vegetable fats and other factors.

To determine the future outlook for U.S. lard exports, USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service has sent a marketing specialist to Europe to study the competitive position of lard and other meat products. Another specialist is going to Latin America to study market problems and possibilities for lard. Results of the study are expected to aid U.S. lard manufacturers in marketing their products.

USDA points out in a recent survey of the lard export outlook that this country for many years has been the world's principal producer and exporter of lard.

More than 20 percent of U.S. lard enters world trade and, over the years, lard has been the most important livestock product exported by this country. Users the world over know U.S. lard to be a quality product, in ample and dependable supply and usually selling at favorable prices.

Demand for lard in the U.S., the Department says, has been relatively stable in recent years at around 10 to 11 pounds per capita, and this has consumed most of the domestic output. With the current bumper pig crop, however, 1955 lard production was around 2.7 billion pounds, about 350 million more than in 1954. Large supplies of vegetable oils have been a factor influencing the domestic and export market for lard.

Three major factors are listed by USDA as changing the world demand outlook for lard at this time. World lard production was up 400 million pounds in 1955 and is expected to con-

tinue at a high level this year. Dollar exchange limitations have also curtailed lard purchases by many countries. And, the third big factor is the changing pattern of fats and oils consumption, with many Latin American countries encouraging domestic production of vegetable oils. In Europe, also, vegetable oil consumption has been encouraged by promotional efforts and by relatively lower prices.

Local Varieties Aiding Growers, Consumers

IN RECENT years the Mississippi Experiment Station in connection with USDA and other experiment stations in southern states has provided both growers and consumers with a wide choice of improved varieties, bred especially for local conditions, according to a recent report in the Mississippi Farm Research publication.

Three new varieties of soybeans adapted to Mississippi have been released in the past few years. Instead of competing with each other, these new varieties fit together into a profitable pattern. One is early maturing, another is mid-season, and the third is late.

Dorman, the early variety, released in 1952, has a higher oil content, better seed quality and yield, and provides more ground cover during the growing season than any other variety.

A widely grown mid-season variety is Ogden. Growers, the report said, have suffered heavy losses from shattering when the harvest period exceeds about two weeks. Lee, a new variety released in 1954, was bred to overcome this fault. It has shown very little shattering eight to 10 weeks after maturity. The Jackson soybean, announced in 1952, is the new late variety. It was principally developed in other southern states, but fits into the pattern set by the Mississippi bred varieties.

5-Bale Lint Yields Made by Growers

FOUR AND FIVE bales per acre yields of cotton are being reported from Arizona and some other areas of the Southwest in the 1955-56 season as a result of favorable conditions and skip-row plantings.

Arden Taylor, Stanfield, Ariz., is credited with averaging five bales per acre on 82 acres of land planted four rows and four rows skipped. He had a total of 278 acres in cotton on which the yield averaged three bales, with the skip-row acreage bringing up the average for the land planted solidly.

The four-bale record belongs to Jim Savage, and is an average for his entire 298 acres of cotton southwest of Maricopa. Of that, 120 was planted solid.

Taylor, whose cotton didn't grow over five-feet high, says, "I don't know how to explain it. It just keep making cotton."

He planted around the first of April and started picking Aug. 17. He has been picking ever since.

The skip cotton was planted on a 22-acre and a 60-acre plot. During the season he cultivated three times and sidedressed with 200 pounds of 16-20 and 125 to 150 pounds of sulfate of ammonia.

"One thing that might have done it," he says, "is the 40 units of NH₃ that went on Aug. 1. It's possible that the nitrogen hit the cotton at just the right time and gave it the boost it needed. Ever since then it has been flowering and setting the bolls and just keeps making more cotton."

Cotton Requires Sulphur

About 20 pounds of sulphur are taken up from the soil when one bale of cotton is produced per acre, Mississippi Experiment Station workers point out in a recent report.

Their studies indicate that sulphur should be considered in the same light as any other important plant nutrient in the fertilization program in Mississippi. This does not mean that sulphur-free fertilizer may not be used, they add, but that it probably will be desirable to add the required amounts of sulphur.

Cotton Ranks First In Teen Garb

Teen-age girls pick cotton as their favorite wardrobe fiber, according to a recent survey conducted by USDA. In a nationwide questioning of 1,751 girls between 14 and 17 years of age, cotton ranked first in preference for summer skirts and dresses, winter and summer blouses, winter dress for everyday, pajamas, shorts, slacks, sports jackets and anklets. Wool led in winter skirts, dress-up dresses and winter coats. Nylon, with cotton a close second, ranked first in dress-length slips and standout petticoats.

The survey indicates that the expressed preferences are consistent with actual purchases, USDA says. Reasons given for cotton's lead were: ease in laundering, durability and styles and colors.



TWO OF THE CALIFORNIANS who helped to make visitors at the Western Cotton Production Conference feel welcome are shown here—John P. Benson of Fresno (left) and D. S. Mikkelsen of Davis. They are examining a wall made of pressed cotton stalks.

• Cotton Can Compete Westerners Told

THE MARKETS are there for cotton, and the cotton industry has the best of all fibers with which to compete for those markets. All that we need to compete is an adequate program, Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist, National Cotton Council, told the opening session of the Western Cotton Production Conference March 6-7 at Fresno, Calif. Approximately 700 attended.

Sponsors of the meeting were the Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and the Council, in cooperation with other agencies. It was held at Fresno Hacienda.

We know pretty well what the program must be for cotton, Doctor Horne said, summarizing it as:

"Price, research, and promotion—adequate use of all three—in a program dedicated now to the proposition that we must have a great and prosperous cotton industry three years, five years, ten years from now. Unless we get such a program, our total market four or five years from now is likely to be about eight million bales—and trending downward. If we get it, our market in four or five years can easily be 16 million bales—and trending upward. The stakes involved as big as that. They are the difference between life and death—bankruptcy or prosperity—no future or a great future—for American cotton."

The Council economist answered the question, "Do we need research and education on the production of cotton?" with strong evidence as to the necessity for increased production efficiency to help that fiber meet its competition.

"The future of the Southwest depends upon the way in which its water problems are met today," Dr. P. C. Duisberg of the Southwest Irrigated Cotton Growers' Association told the meeting. There are no miracle cures for water problems, he warned; but satisfactory solutions will "require accumulation of more and better data, improved integration of specialized workers, application of engineering techniques for

better control, distribution, conservation, and diversion of water."

The ginner's influence on the quality of cotton, affecting the producer's profit and cotton's competitive position at the mill door, is a factor inspiring much of the research at USDA's Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., W. Emmette Chapman, Jr., cotton technologist, said.

"Seed bathing," a simple process of immersing seed in water before planting, hastens germination and helps to assure better stands, Dr. V. T. Walhoad of the University of California told the group. He described the method and said the seed can be stored while retaining the benefits of the treatment.

Seedbed preparation received special emphasis at the Conference, with a panel discussion on the subject at the opening session. Other major topics included weed control, irrigation studies, insect control, mechanical harvesting, disease control and general cultural practices.

Suppliers to the industry were hosts at an open house on the evening of March 6.

USDA Sees '56 Increase in Meat, Dairy Consumption

USDA is expecting another new record in meat production and an increase in consumption of dairy products equal to the expected gain in production in 1956.

Cattle and calves on farms increased for the seventh consecutive year in 1955 with a total of 97.5 million head on Jan. 1. This is one percent above January 1955. Consumers are expected to have around 82 pounds of beef per person this year as compared to 81 pounds last year. Hogs numbered 55,088,000 on Jan 1 last, representing a gain of nine percent. Production is expected to increase again in 1956.

The individual will probably consume the same amount of dairy products this year as last, but an increase in population and the government's School Milk Program will be responsible for an increase in consumption.

Land Leveling May Make Soil Too Hard

According to the experience of R. C. Shaw on Roebuck Plantation in Leflore County, Miss., land leveling between cotton crops may make the soil too hard for good growth of the cotton plants, Mississippi Extension Service says.

Shaw filled fair-sized areas to a depth of eight to ten inches on his sandy loam soil. He filled as deep as 14 inches in some places.

This work was done in March with rubber tired equipment. The countless trips to fill only a small fraction of an inch at a time packed the soil hard, Shaw said.

The soil was not wet when it was leveled. He described it as "crumbly."

In the fall of 1955 there was a great difference between the cotton growth in different parts of the leveled field. This had begun to show up early in the season.

On the land from which some soil was removed in the leveling operation, the stalks were head-high and produced a good yield. The tap roots were long and straight.

The stalks in the average filled-in areas grew only about knee-high, and the roots spread out horizontally after going down only a few inches.

The water did not penetrate well when the filled-in areas were irrigated, even though these were nearest the irrigation ditch in some instances.

Subsoiling is probably needed before planting a crop where the land has been filled over two or three inches Shaw believes.

Farmers Can Afford 1956 Fertilizer Increases

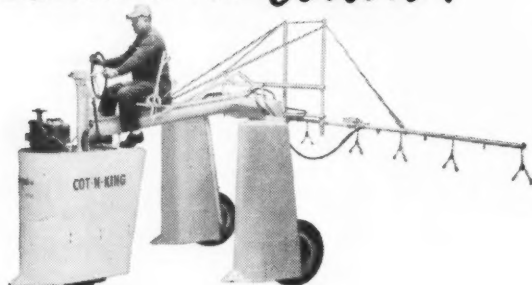
Farmers will find fertilizer a very good buy this year. Fertilizer prices have not swelled as much as those of other things bought by farmers, so growers can use more yield-boosting fertilizer to widen profits on row crop and pastures.

Alabama Extension Director P. O. Davis says farmers in that state can profit from boosting fertilizer applications 100 percent for pastures, 30 percent for cotton and 20 percent for peanuts.

Columbus Introduces Fashion Trend

Modern women have just recently realized what their 1492 sisters in the New World took for granted. And although Columbus didn't know it, he started this fashion trend in women's clothing when he returned from America. To begin with, a skein of cotton thread was one of the treasured gifts he brought Isabella from the New World. Along with it, he reported that the Indians used the cotton fiber in nets for beds and other domestic articles and that the Indian women dressed in cotton breeches. The idea took a little while to catch on, but will probably continue with us for a while with the advent of new long, slim breeches in addition to the position held by tried and true slacks.

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**World Production of Soybeans Reached
762 Million Bushels Last Season**

World soybean production in 1955 now is estimated by
USDA at 762 million bushels, exceeding the 1954 volume by
six percent and the prewar average by 64 percent.

While supplies of soybeans for the 1955-56 marketing year
are large, world demand for edible oils and for oilseed cake
and meal also is strong, and soybean prices have increased
materially since early fall 1955, when they were the lowest in
five years. U.S. exports of both beans and oil have been run-
ning higher than a year ago and are likely to continue large
throughout the remainder of the current crop year. With a
shortage of vegetable oils reported in China, the extent to
which the estimated increase in China's production will be re-
flected in exports is uncertain. Northbound shipments of Chin-
ese soybeans through the Suez Canal increased roughly 50
percent in calendar 1955, reaching 17.8 million bushels in the
first 11 months, according to the Department.

Another record world crop of soybeans may be produced
in 1956. The present rising prices and strong domestic and
export demand will encourage farmers to expand their plant-
ings, but farmers also will be influenced by any changes in
U.S. agricultural programs for 1956, such as the proposed
Soil Bank payments. Canadian bean prices normally follow
closely prices in U.S. markets, so that farmers in Ontario,
also in response to favorable prices and good demand, prob-
ably will increase their acreage. And, the Chinese government
can be expected to continue to make efforts to step up pro-
duction to meet increased domestic demands as well as to
effect an expansion in export markets.

**Systemic Cotton Insecticide Will
Be Available in Some Areas**

Thimet, the new systemic insecticide for treating cottonseed,
will be available on a limited scale this season through six
seed treating units being set up across the Cotton Belt, USDA
has announced. Manufacturers of the chemical are sending
information regarding its use and availability to leading cot-
ton growers.

Cost of treating seed will be approximately \$3 per acre
based on a seeding rate of 25 pounds per acre.

Acid delinted seed cannot be treated with Thimet. Only
fuzzy or machine delinted seed can be treated. Growers who
are interested in this new insecticide should not have more
than 10 percent of their seed treated this year. Rubber gloves
should be worn when handling the treated seed.

Thimet, formerly called experimental compound 3911, is a
phosphate chemical similar to systox, parathion, and mala-
thion. Recent research shows that when cottonseed is treated
with Thimet, the insecticide stays in the growing plant and
continues to kill sucking insects such as aphids and thrips
for periods up to nine weeks after plant emergence.

Texas Cotton Association Meets

Seven hundred members of the cotton industry and guests
were attending the annual convention of Texas Cotton Asso-
ciation at Galveston, March 8-10, with Robert C. Jackson,
American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, as the principal
speaker.

Officers of the Association for the past year have been
Harris Kempner, Galveston, president; J. J. Stoneham, Dallas,
vice-president; and L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-presi-
dent and treasurer.

Site for Chemical Center Bought

Purchase of a 950-acre tract near Houston, Texas, which
may develop into a \$100 million chemical center, by Phillips
Petroleum Co. has been announced. The firm confirmed the
contract to buy the land, adjoining San Jacinto State Park,
but did not announce details.

Electric Plant Uses Sea Water

San Joaquin Valley cotton is being watered by pumps pro-
ducing electricity from sea water, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
reports. The firm spent \$44 million on the project, first of the
kind in the U.S. The plant distills salt water into fresh for its
boilers through the use of evaporators and uses cold sea water
for a cooling agent.

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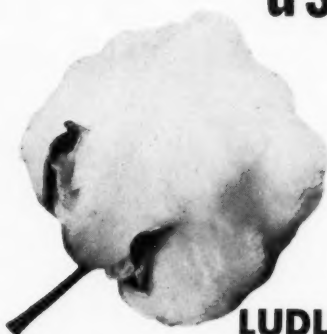
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23



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 WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
 The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• '56 Cotton Program—Barring an unexpected upset in plans, the 1956 cotton program now seems to be pretty well set. The major uncertainty, of course, hangs on what Congress does on new farm legislation.

Secretary Benson has privately revealed to Southern congressmen a three-point program that calls for:

1. Lowering the 1956 support rate on cotton by about three cents a pound. That would reduce the loan rate base from 31.7 cents to around 28.7 cents, or from 90 percent to 86 percent of parity.

2. A greatly accelerated export program based on competitive pricing of U.S. cotton of all grades in the world markets. Aim is to boost exports to an annual rate of five million bales.

3. Use of "generous" incentive payments to attract up to three million acres of the 1956 cotton allotment into the Soil Bank acreage reserve program.

That proposition appealed to many Southern legislators, so much so that Northern and Midwestern advocates of a return to 90 percent of parity price supports violently accused Benson of "lobbying" and trying to "buy" votes for his flexible price program.

Whatever Benson's motives, it must be conceded that his announcement, following up the secret talks with congressmen, was timed to have the maximum effect on the farm bill vote. He coyly admitted to reporters that "it won't weaken our hand."

The cotton price "intentions" statement surprised few in Washington who had been following the back-of-the-scenes maneuvering, but it did serve to relieve the fears of some that cotton supports would be lowered to 75 or 80 percent of parity.

• **Surprise Export Plan**—More of a surprise was the cotton export program announcement. Those in whom Benson confides have known for a long time that he would like a more aggressive export program. They have known, too, that the State Department, working through the White House, has been able to block it.

Pressure has been building up for a more aggressive export program. The congressman most directly responsible for Hill backing is Republican Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, chairman of the influential House Appropriations Subcommittee for Agriculture.

Another factor which influenced the decision to go all out on cotton exports was the quick disposal of one million bales of lower-grade cotton. Foreign buyers snapped up all of the million bales offered in just 60 days. That was much quicker than anyone had expected.

That deal, however, may have repercussions. Benson put a price of eight cents a pound under the support in order to move the cotton. The cotton trade, and some congressmen, now are

convinced that he reduced the price by more than was necessary.

There is, they say, good reason to believe that a reduction of only six cents a pound would have had the same effect. If that is true, the overly-generous Benson may have tossed away \$10 million without justification.

The follow-up announcement that additional CCC cotton stocks would be offered for export on a competitive bid basis didn't satisfy everyone, either. One complaint has been the date—Aug. 1—set for start of deliveries under the sales program.

Benson's reason for the delay is the contention that an earlier start might disrupt orderly marketing of the 1956 crop. Critics, on the other hand, say the prospect of lower prices after Aug. 1 may cause foreign buyers to hold off, thus depressing prices prior to the start of the picking season.

• **Five Million Bales** — Benson will be shooting for an export of five million bales of cotton each year. But, he promises, there will be no dumping, only "active competition" in the world markets. The goal set would be double estimated 1955-56 season exports.

Cotton officials say they would place a "floor" under export prices to avoid driving the world price down too rapidly. Benson indicated he would expect to sell within a range of four to six cents under the domestic support rate—in other words somewhere between 22 and 24 cents a pound.

• **Wide Repercussions** — There is no question but that such a cut-rate sales program would have wide repercussions. Egypt, a principal beneficiary of our high support program, already has made her displeasure known in emphatic terms.

Although Benson says sales will be made "with due regard to rights of other countries," and in such a manner as "not to disrupt world markets," there is no question here but that foreign competitors will lower their price to meet U.S. competition.

If that happens, as everyone here believes, then the net gain in U.S. exports may be somewhat smaller than the estimated five million bales. Insiders privately think actual exports may be somewhere between three and four million bales, about the same as the past year or two.

Even if that happens, U.S. growers may stand to gain in the long run, Benson reasons. In recent years foreign cotton acreage has expanded almost acre-for-acre with the reduction in U.S. acreage. The new, more competitive, program could have the effect of at least halting cotton expansion outside of the U.S.

If the State Department is unhappy about the latest turn of events, it is keeping discretely silent. Reports are

that State refused to withdraw its objection, but was overruled by the White House.

Undoubtedly, one of the factors that influenced the White House was the prospect that such a move at this time could weaken Southern backing for higher supports. President Eisenhower would much prefer that the high supports measure be killed in Congress, before it reaches his desk.

There is no question here, however, but that the President can, if he wants, block a return to high supports by simply vetoing any bill that calls for 90 percent supports. His statement last week that he is "unalterably" opposed to a return to higher supports is offered as "positive proof" that he will veto a high support bill if one comes to his desk.

That will end the matter for this year. Advocates of high supports wouldn't have a shadow of a chance of over-riding a veto. Democrats privately concede that and still insist that it is good politics to force the President to make the veto.

That would open the way for making farm issues a major factor in the coming presidential campaign. Some politicians, strange as it may seem, would rather win in November than in March.

T. J. Semmes, Head of Bag Firm, Dies at Memphis

Thomas J. Semmes, president of Semmes Bag Co., Memphis, died March 6 at Methodist Hospital in Memphis. Services were held at Memphis on March 8. A native of Memphis, he organized his own firm after returning from World War II in which he was a colonel in the Air Force.

He leaves his wife; three daughters, Mrs. Alexander Dann of Memphis, Miss Flournoy Semmes, a junior at the University of North Carolina, and Miss Anne Semmes, a senior at St. Catherine's preparatory school in Richmond, Va.; three stepsons, John Bayard Snowden, a student at the University of Mississippi, and David Snowden and Michael Snowden of Memphis; three brothers, J. Malcolm Semmes of Chicago, B. J. Semmes of Memphis and George Semmes of Jacksonville, Fla.; three sisters, Mrs. Nell Semmes Humphrey of Memphis, Mrs. F. S. Stoepel of Detroit, and Mrs. Lewis Anderson of Larchmont, N.Y., and four grandchildren.

Smith Only Candidate For Mayor at Ralls

W. L. Smith, prominent ginner and director of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, is the only candidate for mayor of his home town, Ralls, Texas, in the election scheduled for April 3. Smith also is past president of Ralls Lions Club and deputy district governor for the Lions, as well as active in other civic programs.

Mrs. P. B. Bartmess Dies

Friends throughout the cotton and oilseed industries have been saddened by the death of Mrs. P. B. Bartmess of Sikeston, Mo., on March 7. Survivors include her husband and son, N. P. Bartmess of Kennett, Mo., both associated with the Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co.

■ Brief . . . and to the Point

TRUE D. MORSE, Undersecretary of Agriculture, has emphasized the importance of agriculture to everyone in the following words:

"You have much of your economic size and vigor because of the farmer.

"You are dependent upon him for food and much of your clothing and other textiles . . .

"The agricultural section of our economy is the concern of all responsible citizens.

"You have a major stake in seeing that farm programs are sound and that farmers receive a fair share of the national income. Our economy cannot be maintained at full strength without a strong agriculture . . .

"Agriculture is a \$12,000,000,000 to \$13,000,000,000 customer for industry and labor each year — not counting the billions farm people spend for consumer goods.

"Great cities and industrial centers do not produce enough children to maintain their population. You look to the farms and rural areas as the source of much of your future leadership and for workers in your factories and offices . . .

"Helping low income areas and under-employed farm families to become more prosperous is one of the great opportunities of today."

AFMA Expects Record Crowd at 1957 Show

Plans are underway to handle the largest crowd of feed men ever to meet simultaneously at the combined American Feed Manufacturers' Association forty-ninth annual convention and the fifth national Feed Industry Show, May 1-3, 1957, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago. This is the first time the two groups have met together.

Present plans call for meetings of AFMA in the morning, with the Feed Show open each afternoon. Show and convention activities will be concentrated in one building. Two hundred exhibit booth spaces has been set aside on the lower level of the hotel. Sale of show space will not start until later this year and can be obtained through show headquarters, 1712 W. St. Paul St., Milwaukee.

The 1956 AFMA Convention will be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, May 23-25.

Syria Marks 65 Percent Cotton Crop Increase

Syria's cotton production in the 1954-55 marketing year amounted to 365,000 bales, increasing about 65 percent over the 220,000 bales produced in 1953-54. The 1955-56 crop is estimated at 415,000 bales.

Production has increased six-fold since 1949-50 and reported development of large-scale irrigated farming in the Gezira area is expected to further increase the cotton-producing potential. Syria's cotton exports during 1954-55 were estimated at 322,000 bales, increasing 75 percent over the 183,000 bales reported in 1953-54.

● Crop Rotation May Control Leaf Spot

TESTS conducted in Fresno County California indicate bacterial blight or leaf spot, may be cleared up in a single year by simple crop rotation, followed by clean farming methods, according to L. K. Stromberg, county farm adviser.

The disease, which appeared for the first time in Fresno County in 1951, is known variously as angular leaf spot, bacterial blight and black arm. Experts generally agree it is often associated with sprinkler-irrigated cotton, as the overhead irrigation creates an artificial rainy climate in the foliage, making an ideal nursery for the bacteria. No symptoms have been found in furrow irrigated cotton, Stromberg said.

Stromberg reported that Agricultural Stabilization Committees can give growers permission to transfer their cotton acreage allotments to other pieces of land while they rotate infested fields.

He reported it has been difficult for the farm advisers and commission inspectors to get much of a count on the prevalence of the disease because of the reluctance of some ranchers to let it be known their fields are infested. This feeling appears to be grounded on the extra work which must be done at harvest in picking and ginning infested cotton.

Fresno County Agriculture Commissioner John Wardle Dixon repeated his warning to growers, which has been made each year since the disease became a problem here.

"Harvesters must be cleaned when they leave an infested field, and cotton should be covered so it will not blow out of the trailer while it is transported to the gin," Dixon said. "Infested cotton should not be ginned anywhere but in the one or two gins specially designated to handle the harvest from infested fields. All infested trash should be burned as quickly as possible."

Castor Beans Extra Cash Crop in Mississippi

Castor beans have caused some interest among Delta farmers in recent years as an additional cash crop. According to Peter G. Hogg, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, in the Mississippi Farm Research, the Experiment Station ran tests on 12 types in 1955.

Due to the extreme variability, there were no significant differences in variety yields. The highest yield was 2,513 pounds of clean beans per acre on mixed land. The lowest yield was on poorly drained clay, where only 78 pounds of clean beans per acre were produced. The average yield on mixed land was 1,359 pounds and 533 pounds on heavy land.

Suggestions for planting castor beans included: pick sandy loam soil or well drained mixed land, plant high germination seed 12 to 18 inches apart, plant in the last week of April, maintain good weed control and use mechanical harvesting methods.

The Baker Castor Bean Co. is the chief buyer of castor beans and will likely be the only outlet for them in Mississippi this year. Farmers should investigate markets before planting.

All parts of the castor bean are extremely poisonous and care should be exercised to keep livestock and people from contact with the bean.

New Olive Industry Study

A study largely devoted to the problems of the comparatively new olive industry, "Olive Industry in Lower California," by J. Henry Burke, FAS Marketing Specialist, has recently been published through USDA. The 17-page publication, Foreign Agriculture Report No. 85, gives much information on the plantings and production and marketing of brined olives and olive oil. It may be obtained from FAS, USDA, Washington.



BELTRACTION Liquid Belt Treatment

Used and recommended by
thousands of gin operators.

Compounded especially for use on v-type, flat and round belts made of leather, canvas, fabric, rubber, composition, nylon and plastic.

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Packaged in the Green quart can. Ask for it by name. Accept no substitute. Bob Swingle will welcome you at our booth at the Texas Cotton Ginners Convention, Dallas, Texas, March 26-27-28.

Arizona Group Approves Plan to End Supports

Panel members in a discussion held during the recent twenty-first annual meeting of the Arizona Cotton Growers Association approved a general proposal to the effect that if cotton was a little more competitive at the mill there would not be so much of a surplus problem. Members present at the meeting approved a resolution calling for the end of price supports on short staple cotton. In place of the price supports, the grower would sell his cotton on the market and receive payment of two-thirds of the difference between market and parity price.

Officers and directors for 1956 released following the meeting include: Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, president; J. D. Lee, Thatcher; Jack Bogle, Chandler; Bob Moody, Yuma; vice-presidents; Dan Clarke, Tucson, secretary-treasurer, and Dave Lee, Farrell Layton, Dan Clarke, Bob Hale, Cecil Collette, Keith Carlton, John Waugh, Frank Shedd, Jr., Robert Cockrill, Mel Gammage, Stan Turley, Ernie Hawes, Jack Bogle, Tom Finley, Jimmie Francis, Bob Fletcher, Bill Rhodes, Charlie Youngker, Bob Moody, and Frank McElhaney.

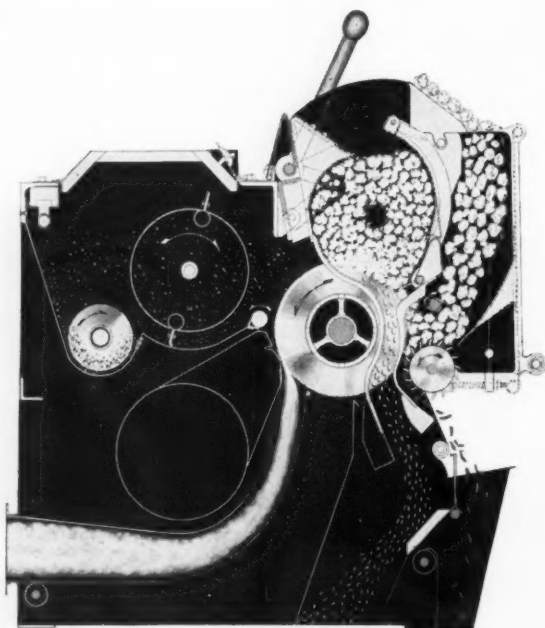
■ **EDWARD RAE MATTSON**, recently an assistant professor at West Virginia University, has been appointed horticulture specialist with North Carolina Extension Service. Mattson graduated from California Polytechnic Institute with a B. S. degree in horticulture and received his master's degree in floriculture at Michigan State College.



Stewart & Stevenson Has Sales Meeting

SHOWN are those attending the annual sales meeting of Stewart & Stevenson Services held recently in Houston. Attending, with dealers and representatives of the firm in Texas, were representatives of General Motors, Chrysler, Climax and Wade-Rain. Ross Stewart, president of Stewart & Stevenson and Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager, presided. It was the largest group ever to attend the general sales meeting, and marked the firm's most successful year.

Speakers included these representatives from the Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors: R. E. Hunter, general sales manager; R. V. Baxley, operations manager; T. L. Guarniere, merchandising manager; A. F. Campbell, manager petroleum industrial sales; C. J. Davy, district sales representative; Gene Colleoni, district service representative; and A. M. Hazell, district sales representative, electromotive division of General Motors. Also, Robert M. Morgan, national sales manager, R. M. Wade Co.; Lowell Firstenberger, president, and E. A. Everett, national sales manager, of Feese and Firstenberger. Representatives from the industrial and marine engine division of Chrysler Corp. included D. D. Chene, district manager, and Harry Williams, Chrysler representative. From Climax Engine & Pump Mfg. Co. were Ted Skeen, director of sales, Joe Downs and Richard Whelock, sales representatives.



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"The Perfect Combination - Cleans as it Gins"

All of the Important Ginning and Cleaning Features have been Maintained, PLUS

A Greatly Improved Air Nozzle that is Simple and Easy to Adjust. Nozzle can be removed from the Gin in a matter of Minutes and is equipped with easily accessible Doors located in the back of the Air Chamber, enabling the Gin Operator to Clean the Entire Opening in a Few Seconds.

INSURE the following RESULTS by installing 1956 Model Cen-Tennial COMBINATION NINETY Saw Gins:

- Greater Capacity
- Positive Mote and Trash Control in Gin
- More Cleaning and Moting
- No Lint Loss in Cleaning Chamber
- Smoother Sample

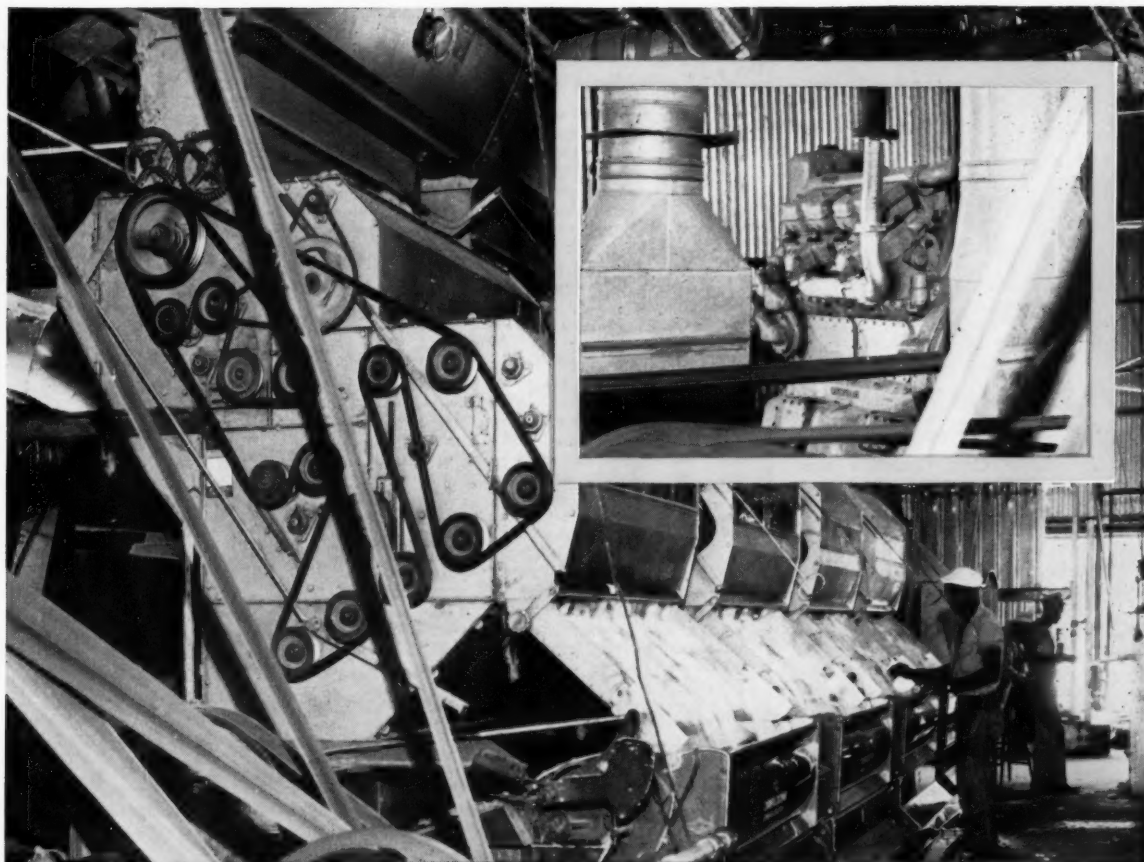
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Here's a gin that takes all its power from one engine—and CUTS ITS POWER COSTS 40%!

This is the Toney Brothers' gin at Doerun, Georgia. With a Continental 4/90, it gins an average of six bales an hour—5000 a season. All its power comes from a single engine, a CAT* D364 Diesel Engine.

The Toney Brothers had electric power in other gins, but here they decided to try Caterpillar Diesel power. Result? Power costs per bale are running 40% less with the D364. "It's a very good ginning engine," says J. W. Toney. "It's already given us perfect service for three full seasons."

Like all Caterpillar-built Engines, the D364 delivers full, steady power on money-saving non-premium fuel. It needs little attention and runs smoothly with a minimum of maintenance. It's thoroughly dependable, with oversize oil and air filters to protect it from lint and dust. And it's a *long-term* investment: such features as special aluminum-alloy bearings and

"Hi-Electro" hardened cylinder liners add many extra ginning seasons to its life.

Your Caterpillar Dealer has the right ginning engine to fit your exact needs. He understands your problems, and he's always on call. Let him show you in detail why Caterpillar Engines are preferred by so many gin operators:

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A.

CATERPILLAR*

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**MODERN HEAVY-DUTY
GIN POWER**

• Oil Buying Total Is \$99,200,000

ABOUT \$99,200,000 is involved in the 19 purchase authorizations for fats and oils issued to foreign countries through Feb. 23, USDA reports. This includes \$15,100,000 for lard, only; \$41,400,000 for edible oils, only; \$41,500,000 edible oils or lard; and \$1,100,000 for linseed oil.

Detailed information regarding the status of the program and announcements of future authorizations may be obtained from Foreign Trade Programs Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington 25.

Council Releases Guide of Recent Textile Progress

The National Cotton Council's new pocket-sized manual explaining recent developments in cotton textiles has been released and sent out.

Some 18,000 copies will be distributed this month to retailers, apparel manufacturers and others in time for store-wide training programs for National Cotton Week, May 14-19. The booklet is designed to clip into a clerk's sales book. It is step-indexed and covers how cotton measures up to the four basic qualities consumers seek in textiles—beauty, comfort, easy care and lasting value.

Contents include data on public fiber preferences, selling points for cotton in key departments, and a simplified dictionary of 107 common textile terms—

He Let Off Steam, and Switched Hotels

A classic that will be appreciated by many ginners and crushers is the following letter. It was written during the reign of the steam locomotive to a railway company by a salesman who had spent a sleepless night at a hotel in a junction town:

"Why is it that your switch engine has to ding and dong and fizz and spit and clap and bang and buzz and hiss and bell and wail and pant and rant and howl and yowl and grate and grind and pull and bump and click and clank and chug and moan and toot and crash and grunt and gasp and moan and whistle and squeak and squawk and blow and jar and jerk and rasp and jingle and twang and clank and rumble and jangle and ring and clatter and yelp and howl and hum and snarl and puff and growl and thump and boom and clash and jolt and jostle and screech and snort and snarl and slam and throb and crink and quiver and rumble and groan and rattle and yell and smoke and smell and shriek like hell all night long?"

described as the only cotton dictionary expressly edited for retail sales personnel. One chapter is devoted to washing instructions for resin-finished cottons.

USDA Plans Slight Change In Standards for Lint

Slight changes in cotton standards have been announced by USDA.

The changes become effective June 1, 1957. The U.S. Cotton Standards Act provides that changes in official standards shall not become effective until at least one year after public notice of the changes.

Primary purpose of the amendment is to delete staple length designations "below $\frac{3}{4}$ inch" and " $\frac{5}{8}$ inch" and make the shortest staple length designation for normal cotton "below 13/16 inch." Also, the official staple standards for upland cotton in the lengths of 1-9/32 inches, 1-11/32 inches, and 1½ inches are being changed from physical form to descriptive standards.

Production of upland cotton in these lengths in 1954 was insignificant, and Department officials believe physical standards for lengths 1-5/16 inches and 1½ inches, and descriptive standards for all other lengths longer than 1½ inches, will be adequate for classification.

Pink Bollworm Bulletin

"El Gusano Rosado de la India" is the title of a new bulletin on the pink bollworm published by Instituto de Fomento Algodonero, Bogato, Colombia.

Poisoning Pays Well

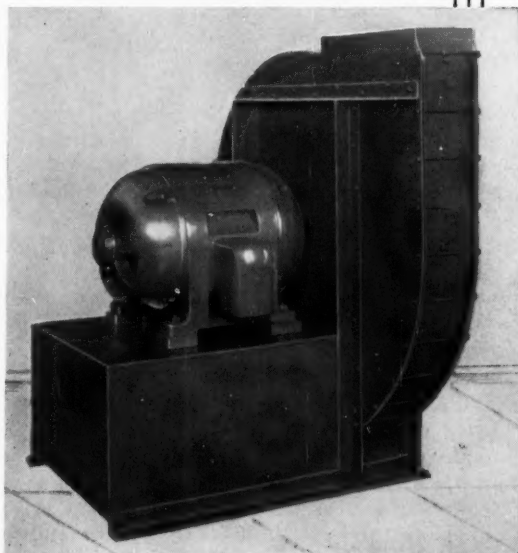
Poisoning cotton insects paid \$163.12 an acre, less \$10.50 poisoning cost, for J. C. Howard of Garza County, Texas, The Progressive Farmer reports.

High Speed Aeration

Reduce Moisture Content The Quickest Way

Phelps rubber bladed fans are built in various sizes to meet your requirements. They're ideal for the Aeration of rice, oats, corn, cotton seed, and all grain-seed products.

The extra static pressure of a Phelps cooling fan is like having another full-time insurance policy on your storage bins.



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We manufacture all type gin saws made to the specific requirements of the following gin manufacturers:

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Cotton Belt Gin saws are FULLY GUARANTEED for quality and workmanship. All installation and repair service carries the same GUARANTEE. Ray Senter, Cotton Belt Gin Service, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

SERVICE

Our "in your gin plant service" includes installing new saws, saw training, filing and rib work. We furnish two factory-trained mechanics with specially equipped trucks for each job, assuring the most exacting service. You furnish no labor! You save time! You save money! Call us for prompt attention!



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Farm Surplus PROBLEM Is Worldwide

All over the universe, increasing productivity of farmers is piling up food and fiber faster than people are using it, and this fact is of much importance to all ginners, crushers and other farm product processors in every part of this country.

COTTON MEN don't have all the troubles. The pains peculiar to the crop are bad enough, but they're all part of a worldwide agricultural problem that has developed since World War II. That problem is of concern to the cotton oil mill manager in Memphis or the ginner in Lubbock County, as well as to those who have to wrestle directly with export and import trade, foreign exchange and other complications of this shrinking globe.

On the theory that misery loves company, there's some comfort in looking at the over-all world agricultural picture, as summarized recently by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. It may help to ease the pains of acreage controls, unplanted allotments, more-or-less-of-parity and other direct problems of cotton. It should, certainly help to give a better understanding of the wide pattern into which U.S. cotton and other farm products must fit. It also suggests the possibility that cotton, with the many agencies working in its behalf, may be better off than some other farm commodities.

• **Farmers Outproduce People** — "The agricultural production year of 1955-56 is one of great abundance and surpasses all previous years in total output of agricultural products," says USDA's survey.

"Over-all production in every major geographical area exceeds 1954-55 and only a few commodities are less plentiful. For the third consecutive year, the increase in agricultural production has exceeded the growth of population."

The course of crop production in the past few years, says USDA, "has been set by a combination of good growing conditions and a multitude of economic factors which favored continuous expansion. These have culminated in ever-mounting surpluses of wheat and cotton, lesser surpluses of a number of other crops and moderate surpluses of animal products."

The upward trend might be halted and current surpluses reduced if the next few years bring "very adverse growing conditions," the Department adds, but "producers' reactions to prices and changes in government programs seem more likely to be effective in bringing production into better balance with consumption."

Thus, the report indicates that governments throughout the world recognize the need for taking steps to bring production into better balance; and this fact offers encouragement that the general agricultural situation may improve

in the future. In other countries, as in this country, more drastic measures to ease the situation on surpluses of cotton and other crops seem certain to be taken in the future.

• **Fats and Oils** — The total world supply situation appears to be unchanged in fats and oils, despite the liquidation of accumulated stocks by the U.S., the report continues.

"The estimated world production of fats and oils in 1955, including the oil equivalent of the oilseeds and tree-crop materials grown and harvested in 1955, is just over 28 million short tons—a new record by a small margin. Compared with prewar and the immediate postwar period, production in recent years has increased substantially so that per capita supplies are holding at essentially the prewar level. The rapid expansion of synthetic materials which have displaced natural fats in the industrial field, in turn has permitted large quantities of fats and oils (especially palm oils) to be transferred from industrial to food uses.

"World production of edible vegetable oils from raw materials produced in 1955 is expected to be slightly higher than the output produced from 1954 crops. The leading seed oils—cottonseed, soybean, and peanut—are indicated to

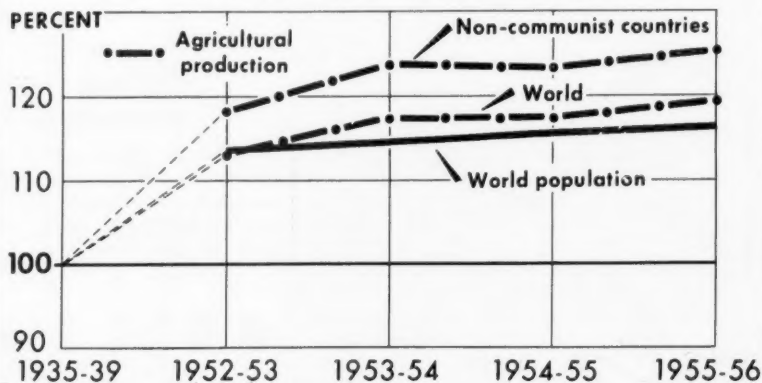
have increased about six percent to new record levels, largely because of increased production in the U.S. This more than offsets an expected reduction in the Mediterranean olive oil output of about 200,000 tons (20 percent) and no rate decreases in sunflower seed and sesame seed.

"It is significant that the three leading edible vegetable oils should each reach record levels in 1955. The trend of production of these oils has been gradually upward. In the case of cottonseed oil, the anticipated increase is due mainly to a large crop in the U.S. which accounts for about one-third of the total production. However, because of expanding cotton production outside the U.S., increases are foreseen in most of the major producing areas except India. Only a minor proportion of the seed is crushed for oil in India but the trend there is upward. World production of soybeans is at an all time high with two-thirds of the increase from 1954 explained by the U.S., an estimated one-fifth by China-Manchuria and most of the remainder by a better crop in Japan. Again in the case of peanuts, the increase of 70 percent in production in the U.S. contributed heavily to the new world record. Harvests in Africa are

(Continued on Page 42)

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASING FASTER THAN POPULATION

Indexes of Agricultural Production at Constant Prices, 1935-39 = 100



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The correct selection of an engine or generator set can be a tricky problem if it is not based on sound and practical experience rather than theory.

When you face an application problem, don't experiment when you can be sure! Besides the advantages of practical application knowledge, Stewart

& Stevenson equipment usually costs far less in the final analysis than most other equipment.

You don't take chances when you deal with Stewart & Stevenson. There is **one** source and **one** responsibility for all your power requirements. Call us and let our experience keep you out of trouble.



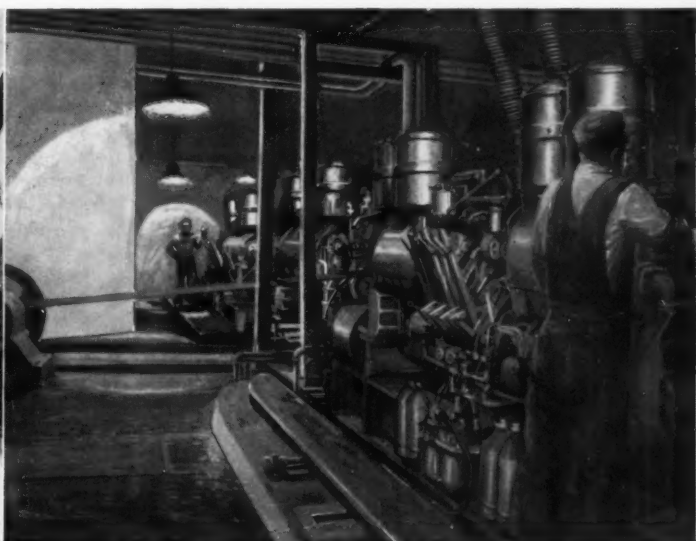
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CRAMPED QUARTERS — Stewart & Stevenson engineers have frequently found ways to install more powerful engines in cramped engine rooms as well as other applications where space conservation is of prime importance. This Stewart & Stevenson "Vertical" application of the General Motors Diesel is a typical example of how Stewart & Stevenson ingenuity saved space, increased efficiency and in addition actually cost less to buy.



FUEL SELECTION — Complicated fuel conditions are no problem to Stewart & Stevenson engineers. The line of engines offered by Stewart & Stevenson cover all types of fuels such as butane, natural gas or diesel fuel and Stewart & Stevenson's experience in burning inferior types of fuels such as heavy crudes has been extensive.

• More Ginners of Year Named by States

NOMINATIONS of the various state ginners' associations for their Ginner of the Year are being published in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press as the information and photographs are made available. From these nominations, the National Ginner of the Year will be selected this month during the National and Texas Cotton Ginners' Associations' meetings in Dallas, and he will receive the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy.

The following state nominations have been received for this issue of The Press, in addition to those previously published:

Georgia

W. J. Estes of Haralson has been selected Ginner of the Year by the

Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association. Georgia ginners have selected Estes as Ginner of the Year for the past two years which reflects the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow ginners.

His many activities in his community make him outstanding as a citizen. His activities include membership in the Haralson Methodist Church, Mayor of Haralson, member of Coweta County Board of Education, director, Newnan Coweta County Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Newnan Rotary Club.

Estes' business ability is not limited to the gin business, as shown by his other business interests. They include:

President of Empire Pedigreed Seed Co., which is distributor of registered Empire cottonseed.

President of Coweta Seed Co., which is distributor and grower of hybrid



W. J. ESTES

DORTCH'S "4016"

A New, Superior Cotton

Full Delta Staple

Extra High Turnout

FINE FOR SNAPPING

FINE FOR PICKING



Early, High-Yielding,
Storm Resistant.
Now Available in
Registered Grade
Fuzzy-Saw or Acid
Delinted

3 Bales
PER ACRE

U. F. Coleman, Jr., left,
Lonoke County, makes
record yield with this
new superior cotton.

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ROBERT L. DORTCH SEED FARMS

SCOTT, ARKANSAS

seed corn.

Owner, Esco Feed Mill, which manufactures various types of feed.

Owner, Esco Dry Cleaning and Laundry.

President, Citizens Bank of Haralson, Georgia.

Director, Citizens & Southern Bank, Newnan, Georgia.

Vice-President of Georgia Chemical Delinting Co.

Partner in Hutchinson & McGahee, general merchandise company.

Owner Haralson Gin and Warehouse Co.

Estes' services to the cotton industry are always given freely when he is called upon. He is at present: chairman of the Georgia Unit of the National Cotton Council of America; president of Southeastern Ginners' Council; ginner delegate to the National Cotton Council; ginner delegate to the National Ginners' Association from Georgia.

He is a past president of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association.

Louisiana

James Henry Williams of Natchitoches is named Louisiana Ginner of the Year by the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association. His nomination lists the following, among other qualifications for the national award:

Williams has owned and operated gins since he was 18 years old, when he became manager-owner of the R. B. & J. H. Williams firm in 1925. He has been a vigorous spokesman for the cotton ginner in the south and national affairs.

His gin, located in the Cane River area of the Red River Valley, is modern in all respects, operated with great technical skill and its business procedures are of the highest order.

Williams came from a pioneer family. He was educated at St. Mary's Academy, Soule' College and attended Northwestern State College in 1925-26. His wife is the former Claudia C. Scarborough of Shreveport. They have three daughters, Claudia, Lucille and Caroline.

In addition to his cotton ginning business, Williams operates extensive farms; as a cattleman of considerable size, and is the largest producer of Bermuda hay in the U.S.

He has been president and owner of



• These cotton rows were still free of weeds 7 weeks after "Karmex" DL was applied.

Cotton growers get lowest-cost weed control from Du Pont Karmex[®] DL

HERBICIDE

"We got our best and most economical weed and grass control from 'Karmex,'" says Sam McNeil, Silver Leaf Plantation, England, Ark. It's the cheapest insurance we have found for weed and grass control in young cotton."

"'Karmex' DL pre-emergence weed control is excellent insurance against a wet year when weeds can get out of hand," says H.W. Branton, Isola Plantation, Leland, Miss. "I used 'Karmex' DL on two-thirds of my cotton acreage last year (1955) and I plan to use it on my full acreage in 1956."

"It took three times more hoe labor to keep the weeds out of untreated rows than it did in treated rows," says Jack Gee, Portageville, Mo. "I treated 90 acres of cotton in 1955 and I am very satisfied with the weed control. It was especially good on pigweed and crabgrass. I plan to use 'Karmex' DL again in 1956."

"'Karmex' DL is safe for use on cotton and gives excellent weed-control insurance and under proper conditions can practically eliminate early-season hoeing," says J.C. Robertson, Holly Ridge Planting Co., Holly Ridge, Miss. "I treated 300 acres of cotton with 'Karmex' DL in 1955 and plan to treat the major portion of my day-crop acreage on light and medium soils in 1956."

"We found 'Karmex' DL easy to use, and it gave good control of weeds and grass," according to Clarence Mahurin, Pickens Plantation, Pickens, Ark. "I believe 'Karmex' DL is one of the best—if not the best—pre-emergence chemicals available."

"'Karmex' DL does the job . . . and at a lower cost per acre," reports Jerry Falls, Webb, Miss. "It gave us weed and grass control for six or seven weeks and was especially effective on pigweed."

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.



Karmex[®] DL
HERBICIDE

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

FOR FREE BOOKLET on how pre-emergence weed control with new "Karmex" DL can cut the cost of producing cotton, write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., 1100 E. Holcombe Blvd., Houston, Texas.

the Williams Farm Supply Co. since 1952. He has been president of the Valley Farmer's Co-Op, Inc., since 1953. In all he has served 11 years as director of the Exchange Bank of Natchitoches.

Williams served his parish as a Police Juror from 1940 to 1948; and has been a member of the Cane River Levee Board since 1948. He was president of the Natchitoches Parish Fair in 1954. He has been a vice-president of the Red River Valley Association since 1942.

He has been identified with the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association for many years, has served two terms as president and is now a director and member of the Executive Committee. He is now a director of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, and an associate director of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association since 1953.

Williams has been a member of the Elks Club since 1953 and Knights of Columbus since 1922. He is a member of his Chamber of Commerce, and takes an active part in Boy Scout work in the Natchitoches area.

Mississippi

Garner M. Lester of Jackson is Mississippi Ginner of the Year. Among his many activities, the nomination lists the following:

Lester started his own business in June, 1919. He was elected treasurer of Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association first in 1923 and has served in that capacity ever since.

In 1933 he called a meeting of gin representatives in Memphis to discuss mutual problems. From this meeting



GARNER M. LESTER

grew the National Cotton Ginners' Association. He served this group as president for 10 years and continues as a director. Lester was a founding father of the National Cotton Council and has served as a member of the board of directors ever since. He is also a trustee of the Oscar Johnston Foundation and a cotton ginner and farmer.

Lester is a native of Jackson, as were his father and grandfather before him. That grandparent settled in Mississippi

at about the time statehood came to the Magnolia State. Educated in Jackson schools, Lester was graduated from Millsaps College, the Methodist college of Mississippi in the state's capital. There he was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity and was tapped by the leading fraternity, Omicron Delta Kappa.

He is a veteran of World War I and interested in veterans' problems. In Jackson, he is superintendent of the Capitol Street Methodist Church's Sunday School, past president of the Jackson Rotary Club, past president of the Knife and Fork Club, chairman of the board of directors of the Magnolia Insurance Co. He is on the board of directors of the Deposit Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., president of the Hinds County Water Co., and has extensive farming interests in Madison County.

Although intensely interested in school and other cultural institutions, his top interest is his family, which includes his wife, a daughter, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles H. Foster, Jr., a son, Garner, and a granddaughter, Sylvia Elizabeth Foster.

Manufacturers To Meet

Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting April 11-13 at Biloxi, Miss.

■ JOHN POWELL, Paymaster Gin, Aiken, Texas, has been elected first president of the Toastmasters Club at Lockney.

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PREMIUM PROTECTION *against cotton seed rot*

Tested ORTHOCIDE in 1952—now uses it exclusively. Trial run of ORTHOCIDE 75 Seed Protectant in 1952 convinced Joe Fleming, Manager, Lily Flag Gin Co., Huntsville, Alabama. Now they treat all their 1000 tons of Cokers cotton seed with ORTHOCIDE. "Best fungicidal protection available against seed rot," he says. "Less toxic, and easier to work with." Shown are Fleming (right) with ORTHO Fieldman Claude Davis (left) and C. N. Buchanan, examining the near-perfect stand of ORTHOCIDE-treated cotton.



Even under adverse planting conditions—cold— ORTHO 75 Seed Protectant (contains captan) treated seeds gave a BETTER STAND

Test ORTHOCIDE-treated seed yourself. Results will convince you. Stops seed rot. Stops damping off. Keeps seeds healthy through dormancy and has given near-perfect stands.

It's effective, economical protection that smooths wrinkles out of your brow and puts profits on your books. Why be without it longer when it is so easy to get—so easy to use.

ORTHO 75 Seed Protectant (contains captan) is specially formulated for seed protection. It's designed and tailored for seed treatment, with all the necessary "extra" qualities built in. Gives you these money-saving and profit-making advantages:

- Effective disease control**
- High safety factor**
- Agreeable to work with**
- Sticks to seeds**
- Uniform seed coating**
- Does not settle out**

Make sure your seed is treated with ORTHOCIDE 75 Seed Protectant (contains captan).

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• 7-Step Plan Credited With Yield Rise

TEN YEARS after initiation in Texas, the 7-Step Cotton Program has shown great improvements in cotton production, Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service, shows in his annual report of the program.

Acre yields for the 1946-55 period are 40 pounds higher than for 1936-45. The 1955 yield of 282 pounds an acre was the highest since 1866 and brought Texas growers an additional \$90.5 million. Improved varieties, better insect control programs, increased machinery, better harvesting methods, improved and cheaper cultural methods, improved rotation systems and soil building crops and improved ginning, all part of the

program, are credited by Elliott for the yield increase.

The trend toward more machine harvesting continued in 1955. Elliott says 1,547 spindle type pickers were used in 70 counties and 19,524 stripping machines in 130 counties. Where yields were a half bale an acre, the saving for machine harvesting was as much as \$35 a bale.

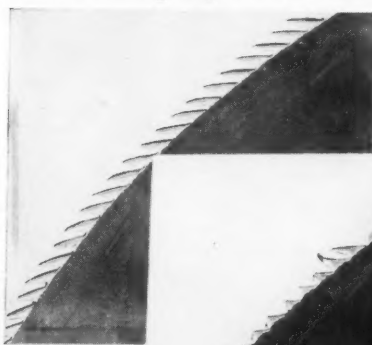
Last year 38,161 rotary hoe equipped tractors were used in 148 counties. The high speed rotary hoe has become the key weed control practice and the saving on the 1955 hoe bill from their use is estimated at more than \$12.3 million.

Elliott reports that naphtha oils for spot-oiling Johnson grass were used on 73,637 acres in 104 counties. Lateral oiling with herbicidal naphtha was done



FRED C. ELLIOTT

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\$ Reduced Fire Loses
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MAGNI-POWER CO., WOOSTER, OHIO



on 14,617 acres in 41 counties. Elliott says that many farmers reported 100 percent satisfaction with this practice. In general, he says, Texas farmers preferred to use the rotary hoe and lateral oiling instead of pre-emergent chemicals.

Defoliation of cotton for better machine harvesting was practiced on a much wider scale than ever before. The saving on machine harvesting, a third of last year's crop, was estimated at \$20 a bale or \$33.7 million.

• Texas Farm Census Shows Increase

DESPITE a small increase over 1954's Texas farm population of 1,126,000, the 15,000-person increase in people living on Texas farms in 1955 does not represent a large enough gain to indicate a break in the decreasing farm populations started in 1945, according to the Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

Farm people continue to make up a smaller proportion of the state's population. In 1920, one out of every two Texans resided on farms, as compared with one out of eight in 1955.

Farm population trends in Texas generally have been in the same direction as in the nation. Since 1945 the number of people on Texas farms has been decreasing, at the present time comprising 5.1 percent of the nation's farm population. The recent increase was at about the same rate as the rest of the country.

The average age of farm people in 1940 was 28.3 years; in 1950, it was 32.5. In 1920, 74 out of 100 people on farms were less than 35 years of age. In 1950, only 58 out of 100 were younger than 35. Each age group older than 35 makes up a progressively larger proportion of the farm population; the biggest increases are in persons 55 or over. In 1920, about 8 out of 100 people residing on farms were 55 or older. By 1950, people in this age group made up 17 out of 100. There also has been an increase among persons 65 years of age or older who generally are considered to be at the age level where they are not a very active part of the farm labor force.



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Delta Station Reports on Spacing and Pickers

Spacing of cotton plants in the drill can significantly affect the efficiency of mechanical pickers as shown by a study started at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., in 1944.

The study concerned the performance of mechanical cotton pickers and bore out that spacing may be as important as certain varietal characteristics in producing ideal plants for machine harvesting, according to E. B. Williamson and F. E. Fulgham, Stoneville, writing in Mississippi Farm Research.

Mechanical cotton pickers have been found to operate efficiently over a wide range of different spacings in studies conducted at the Delta station.

Spacings from 2 to 24 inches apart on the row did not affect picker efficiency. Cross-plowing reduced efficiency only very little on yields of less than a bale per acre and none on higher yields.

Considering yields as well as the efficiency of mechanical pickers, the following spacings are indicated:

(1) Three to six plants per hill, hills 15-18 inches apart, 40-inch rows.

(2) For cross-plowing, 6 to 12 plants per hill at 40-inch intervals.

A summary of the principal results of the study includes:

(1) Unthinned stands of 85,000 cotton plants per acre significantly lowered yield and mechanical picker efficiency.

(2) A one-row, barbed-spindle cotton picker performed as efficiently in 40-inch cross-plowed cotton yielding more than 1½ bales per acre as in closer spaced plants.




Officers Named by Supima Association

DIRECTORS of the Supima Association of America were elected at the Association's annual meeting in El Paso recently. Left to right are: Dave Lee, Safford, Ariz.; Bob Baanta, Anthony, N.M.; Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, Ariz.; Albert Oshran, Tucson, Ariz.; Ord Gary, Canutillo, Texas; Delmar Roberts, Berino, N.M.; George Spence, El Paso, Texas, president of the Supima Association; and James Cole, Berino, N.M. Another director, Frank Crews of Pecos, Texas, is not in the photo. The Association will continue its promotional campaign to increase domestic consumption of Southwestern-produced long staple cotton.

(3) Machine efficiency was significantly lower in cotton yielding 3/4 bale per acre than in two-bale-per-acre cotton, due to a combination of factors one of which is poor boll development because of either drouth or insect damages.


(4) Six plant spacings, ranging from a close continuous drill to a 40-inch cross-plowed stand, had no effect on seed cotton moisture, seed cotton foreign matter, lint moisture, line foreign matter, lint grade and staple of machine-picked cotton in a three year test.



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DELTAPINE 15**

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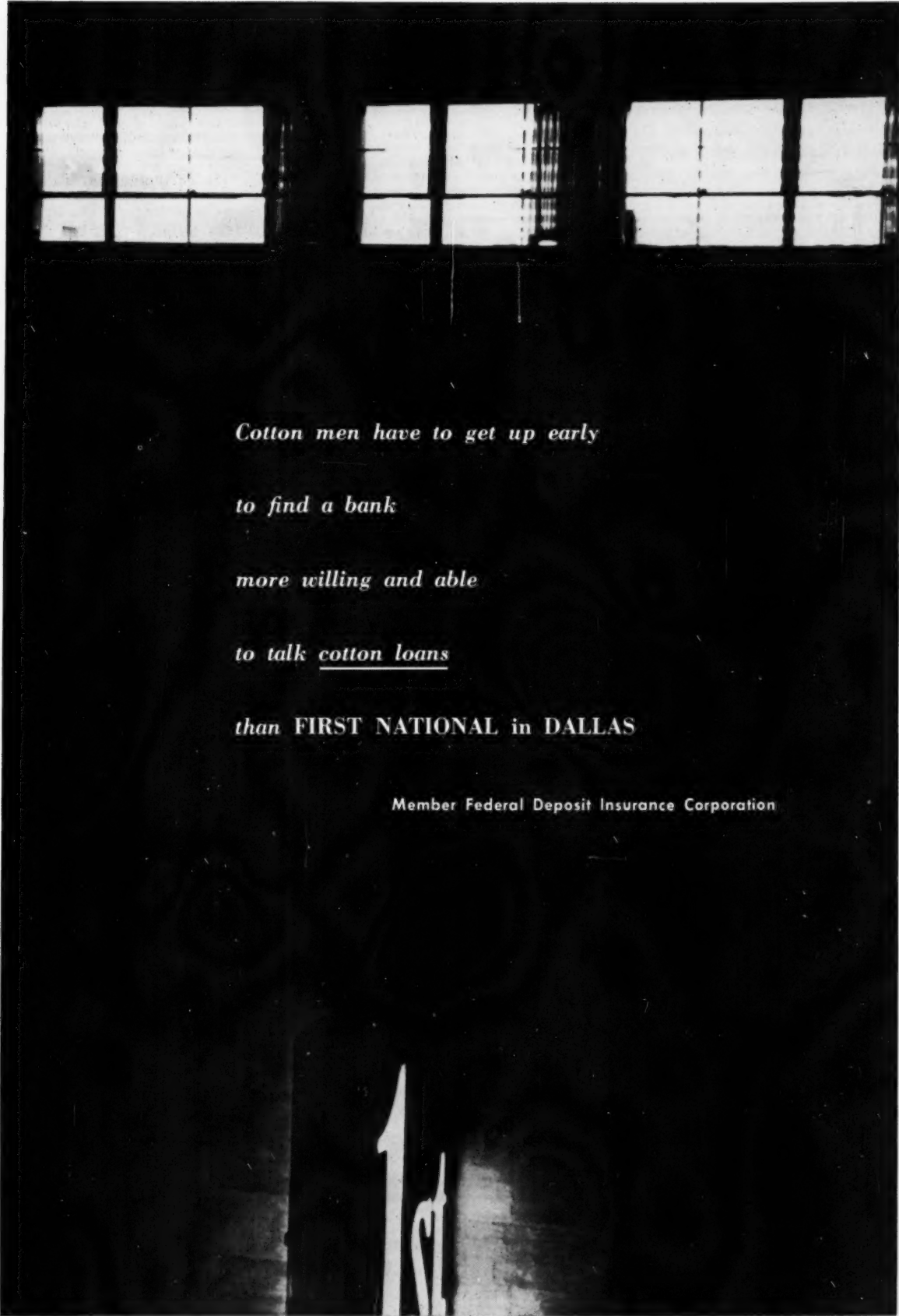
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• Cotton Work Praised

THE WORK being done for cotton was singled out for praise as an outstanding example of coordination of research and education in an editorial in a recent issue of USDA's publication, *Agricultural Research*.

Stressing the importance of coordination, the publication said in part:

"One of the best coordinated areas is cotton production.

"Take the one-variety community program—conceived to get adapted varieties into use. It has brought premiums to growers, provided buyers even-running lots and done away with gin-run seed in many communities. Many inferior varieties of cotton have disappeared . . .

"Based on research, the one-variety community idea was originally carried to the field by research people with the cooperation of the federal Extension Service. This program is now a part of the Extension-sponsored Cotton Farm Demonstration Plan that worked so well last year.

"Then there's ginning. Research has made many substantial contributions. The reciproc-cleaner, stick remover, lint cleaner and green boll and rock trap are only a few of the devices that have improved the efficiency of gins.

"These research developments were

carried to ginneries by Extension people. They are doing an outstanding job. (Many) Cotton States now have Extension ginning specialists and the federal Extension Service provides two engineers who train replacements and visit gins through the Belt. Last year, 2,000 persons got practical instruction in efficient ginning. Through such work, the proportion of cotton graded down because of rough preparation has been reduced from seven percent in the early 1940's to less than one percent today . . ."

• The Vanishing Mule

THE PLIGHT OF THE MULE is something that bothers us each year about this time, when USDA comes out with its annual estimate of livestock numbers. The mule, once the arrogant ruler of the cotton patch, has become so scarce that USDA doesn't even list him separately from the horses in its count. Instead, the Department says there are only 3,962,000 horses and mules on farms of this country. That compares with the peak of 5,918,000 mules reached in 1925 and the peak in horse population 10 years earlier of 21,431,000, just before the Model T hit the highways.

The last separate count by USDA in 1954 showed about three million horses

and 1.5 million mules. The number of horses and mules, combined, has dropped eight percent during the past year, and two-thirds since 1945. Many of them are literally going to the dogs; 196,000 were slaughtered for dog food last year and 247,000 in 1954. Let's hope some go into the zoos, so parents and grandparents can tell how they used to drive a mule—and politicians can continue to speak of getting a start in life practicing oratory while following the south end of a mule down the cotton row.

• Strong Council Needed

A STRONG COTTON COUNCIL is needed now more than ever before, President Luther Wade of the Mississippi Delta Council commented recently. Said Wade:

"Actions of the National Cotton Council to promote cotton consumption, to combat the inroads of synthetics on cotton markets and to protect the interests of the entire cotton industry have greatly benefited producers and ginneries as well as other industry components. With the complex problems facing the industry today, we need a strong National Cotton Council more than ever before."

• Dew Making, Big Business

THE STEREOTYPED lanky, bearded, barefoot mountaineer "moonshiner" has undergone some alterations in past years. Running off a little "white lightin'" is big business now and the "revenooers" whose job it is to catch mountain dew makers, don't exactly regard them as simple folk.

Agents of the alcohol and tobacco tax



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unit think of them this way: With a common six barrel outfit with a mash capacity of 300 gallons, the moonshiner can produce 88 gallons of liquor a week. This amounts to a tax loss by the government of \$924 a week at \$10.50 a gallon. Incidentally, 100 stills are the approximate number estimated to be in operation in the hills of the six southern West Virginia counties of McDowell, Raleigh, Mercer, Summers, Wyoming and Monroe.

In the last 10 years throughout the nation 10 ATU agents have been killed by gunfire, 14 were killed in automobile accidents and 14 died from over exposure, over exertion or injuries in the line of duty.

Twenty-one others were wounded by violaters, 355 were assaulted by moonshiners and 634 were injured.

• Cotton and Labor Use

TOBACCO, milk cows and cotton—in that order—required the most hours of labor per \$100 worth of production in 1955, USDA estimates. Man-hour requirements per \$100 output were as follows: Tobacco 63 hours, milk cows 53, cotton 52, chickens 39, sheep 35, potatoes 27, corn 23, beef cattle 22, hay 21, hogs 18, broilers 13 and wheat 11.

• Operation Cover-Up

COTTONSEED held on the farm for planting should be stored so that emerging pink bollworm moths cannot escape, warns C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Sell or destroy any seed left over after planting, Spencer adds; and make arrangements now to destroy cotton stalks early next season and to tarp

every load of cotton between the farm and gin in order to help control cotton insects and prevent their spread.

• Now It's Air Currents

HIGHWAY HAZARDS were bad enough, already, but now comes a warning to watch out for air currents. Strangely enough, too, the danger of the big wind isn't in Texas or California, either, but in Oklahoma. "Warning—Air Currents" is a sign on U.S. 54 in the Oklahoma Panhandle, along a strip of road where strong winds make a dangerous eddy where five tall grain elevators border the highway. Currents will whip an auto toward the elevators unless drivers heed the warning.

• World's Worst Weed?

A DEBATE that's likely to be long and loud among farmers and the men who mow their own lawns has been started. Yellow nut grass is the world's worst weed, according to Boysie Day of the University of California. However, said Murray Pryor of California Department of Agriculture, wild morning glory is the worst weed in California. It may take as long as 30 years to clear a field of the stuff. We feel sure that the boosters of Johnson grass, Dallis grass and other contenders for the title will be sounding off soon.

• Regulated Cotton

REGULATED COTTONS is the heading on a sign in a window of cotton dresses at J. C. Penney's in Dallas. Crease-resistant—"never misbehaves"—the sign goes on to explain.

• Synthetic Shoe Stitching

NYLON THREAD for upper stitching, back-closing and inseaming of dress shoes and "Dacron" thread for inseaming and sole stitching for work shoes, developed by Du Pont Co., were introduced at the National Shoe Manufacturers Association's factory management conference, Feb. 18-21, in Cincinnati.

The abrasion resistance, negligible moisture absorption and resistance to rot and mildew in both fibers mean longer shoe life and fewer returns to the shoe shop because of broken threads, the manufacturer says. Use of nylon and "Dacron" polyester fiber thread improves production by reducing time. This results from the fibers' strength, and eliminates a large number of thread breaks on machines.

• These Dogs Are Hot!

HOTTEST ITEM in the butcher's window is the lowly hot dog. Americans just keep on eating more and more of them each year. The 610 million pounds of wieners and franks federally inspected in 1955 represented eight percent gain over 1954, and accounted for 34 percent of the total sausage production, which was at a 10-year peak.

• More Mouths To Feed

THE BABY CROP keeps fooling the Census Bureau, which has again raised its sights on the probable population by 1975. Previously, the Bureau expected a U.S. population growth of 56,200,000 in the next 20 years, but now the forecast is for a 63,300,000-person increase to 223,500,000 Americans in 1975.

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Calif. and Ariz.: E. S. Browning Co., 2321 Yates St., Los Angeles 22 and 1515 Third St., San Francisco, Calif.

Macbeth Sales Corporation, Newburgh, New York

Farm Surplus Problem

(Continued from Page 30)

also expected to be considerably greater than last year. India's crop, which accounts for over one-third of world production, is indicated to be near the high level of 1954 and the crop is reported to be better than last year in China."

The survey indicates that exports of U.S. soybeans and other oilseeds or fats and oils are likely to continue at a high level; and that the general price outlook is for about the same average as in late 1955, at least until new crops are harvested.

• **Cotton** — The report summarizes the world cotton situation as follows:

World cotton production in 1955-56, currently estimated at 40.6 million bales, is two million bales above that of a year ago, which was a record high at that time. Half of the increase occurred in the U.S. The U.S. increase is attributed to a 22 percent rise in average yield per acre that more than offset a 12 percent reduction in acreage under the production control program. The increase in foreign production was due almost entirely to an increase in acreage.

World cotton consumption in 1954-55, estimated at 36.6 million bales, is 800,000 bales higher than the previous record figure of 35.8 million reported for 1953-54. World consumption has increased steadily since the end of World

Another Best Seller Is Off the Press

PRODUCING a "best seller" year after year takes some doing. The Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association has done it, year after year, for about 30 years—and has just done it again. The new edition of the annual "Feeding Practices" bulletin is off the press, and it takes no prophetic vision to foretell that this attractive, well-written publication will be widely used by oil mills, their livestock feeding customers and students of animal husbandry.

The Feeding Practices, as practically every reader knows, tells how to use cottonseed feed products efficiently and economically along with other feeds. It is based on the authoritative recommendations of animal husbandry leaders. It is used by them in their own classrooms, by Vocational Agriculture students and 4-H Club members, and by thousands of livestock producers. It has a reputation and acceptance that are the envy of the manufacturers of other feed products. The development of this bulletin and the stature that it has gained represent a major contribution to livestock feeding and to the cottonseed crushing industry.

The new Feeding Practices ranks among the best of the past 30 years. The cover photographs in color, the attractive illustrations throughout and other features of the publication are outstanding. We think every cotton oil mill should put a copy in the hands of every feed customer, and believe that the great majority of mills will. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained, in quantity, at \$10 per hundred, plus shipping costs, from the Educational Service, NCPA, 618 Wilson Building, Dallas. There's no better investment that a cotton oil mill can make.—EDITOR.

War II but has not kept pace with the rise in production. Most of the increase has taken place in countries that produce cotton and have high industrial development and higher standards of living.

World stocks of raw cotton increased rapidly during the past four years to 21.7 million bales at the beginning of the current season.

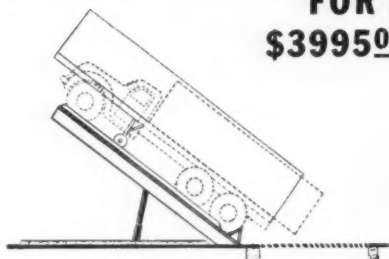
The outlook for cotton is that trade and consumption in 1955-56 will be at least as high as in 1954-55 provided most of the uncertainty regarding price trends can be removed from the market and confidence can be restored in stable world prices at whatever level they reach.

U.S. production is expected to be reduced in 1956 by further restrictions of acreage to 17.4 million acres with 18.2 million allotted and 17.5 million planted last year. The sharp decline in prices of foreign growths during the past year probably will result in some reduction in foreign production in 1956-57 and a little increase in consumption and inventories in importing countries. However, since world production in 1955-56 is expected to exceed world disappearance (consumption plus destroyed) by about 3.5 million bales, world stocks will probably be increased by this amount.

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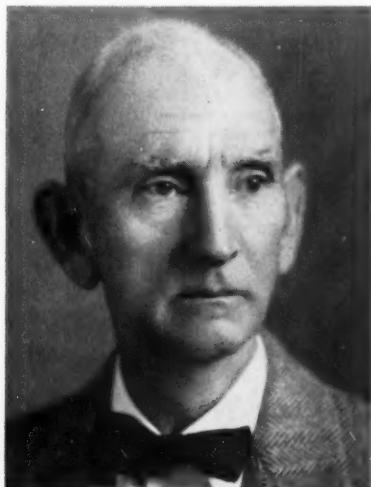
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Presenting

C. M. Scales

Montgomery, Ala.



C. M. SCALES, Montgomery, Ala., became the executive officer for Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association less than a year ago, when T. R. Cain retired, but Scales brought a world of experience in the cottonseed crushing industry with him to that position. He was associated with oil milling for more than 30 years before accepting his present position.

A native of Macon, Miss., he graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1918 and entered the U.S. Marine Corps, Aviation Detachment, that year.

He began his oil mill career in 1920 as cashier of Imperial Cotton Oil Co., Macon, Miss., remaining with the firm until 1938, when he became manager of Home Oil Mill, Decatur, Ala.

While managing the Alabama mill, Scales served as president of the Alabama-Florida crushers' organization, and as chairman of the board for several years. He also represented Alabama on the board of directors of National Cottonseed Products Association.

When the Decatur mill was sold in 1951, Scales went with Louisville Fertilizer & Gin Co., Louisville, Ga. He was manager of the oil mill division when he resigned in 1954 to return to Mississippi.

When named to his present position, he was managing E. T. Nunn & Co. International Harvester Store in Shuqualak, Miss.

Greece To Purchase Oils

A supplemental agreement has been reached with Greece for the sale of \$6.1 million of cottonseed oil, soybean oil or lard for Greek currency, according to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The original agreements, announced on June 24, 1955, provided for financing the sale of \$14.3 million worth of U.S. agricultural commodities: wheat, oats, corn, dairy products and edible oils.

■ W. J. ELY, widely known Texas ginner, is leader in plans for National Cotton Week in his hometown of Snyder.

Farm Mechanization Study Results Published

The effects of greatly expanded use of farm machinery in the Southwest is the subject of "Factors Associated with Agricultural Mechanization," a study by a group of rural social scientists.

The study was made and published jointly by the Experiment Stations of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas, the five states in which the study was made. It attempts to answer the questions: To what extent is farm mechanization related to the migration of people from farms? Does mechanization tend to increase or decrease farm tenancy? Does it increase or retard the farmers' level of living? Are the operators of highly mechanized

farms more likely to be employed in off-farm jobs than the operators of the lesser mechanized farms.

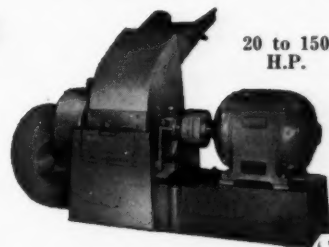
Copies may be obtained from the Agricultural Information Office, Texas A. & M., College Station, Texas.

Article on Meal Written By Swift Scientists

Three Swift & Co. scientists, Edward Eagle, H. F. Bialek, D. L. Davies and J. W. Bremer of the Swift Research Laboratories in Chicago, are authors of a recent article in The Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society. "Biological versus Chemical Evaluation of Toxicity and Protein Quality of Cottonseed Meals" is the title of the paper. Reprints are available from the authors.

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• Desert Sun Is Heating Contemporary Home

LIKE MANY SMALL white framed cottages, the Raymond Bliss home in Amado, Ariz., has a mesquite tree in the yard; however, there the similarity ends, for under the tree are two large tilted mirrors turned toward the bright southeastern Arizona sun. There the futuristic solar age of tomorrow begins. The Bliss house has been proclaimed as the only house in America which is fully solar heated and air-conditioned.

First the mirrors' glass surface collect the sun's energy. Then behind the mirrors are air fans and ducts leading to an underground rock pile—built by Bliss with the help of two Papagos Indians. The rock pile—100 feet wide and 12 feet high and filled with ordinary field rock about four inches in diameter—is the heat storage "plant" for the Bliss house.

In the daylight hours during winter time, solar heat collected by the giant mirrors is blown into the rock pile and stored.

At night, when the outside temperature drops, fans deliver the stored rock-pile heat through wall panels to the living room, dining room, kitchen and three bedrooms of the Bliss house.

In the summer time, the fans and intake ducts collect cool night air for storage in the rock pile and use during the daytime.

All operations are automatically controlled by an outdoor "sun-responsive" thermostat and a conventional indoor thermostat.

Bliss, a 40-year-old engineer, says, "The installation was designed, built and financed entirely by my wife, Donovan, and me, with as little financial outlay as possible. However, the system is no hit-and-miss affair. It represents six years of study on the problems of solar heat collection."

Bliss estimated his solar system cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000, more than twice the cost of a comparable conventional system but he reports a yearly fuel saving of \$125 making the systems roughly an economic standoff.

Bliss held open house for his desert experiment in connection with the World Conference on Applied Solar Energy in Tucson, 40 miles from Amado.

Fats and Oils Analysis Subject of Articles

Uses of ultraviolet, infrared, and x-ray spectroscopy for the analysis of fats and oils are discussed in four articles recently published by research workers at the Southern Utilization Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. New developments are presented, and extensive reviews of the literature included. The information is interest to spectroscopists, and research and industrial chemists in the field of fats and oils.

Papers on "Infrared Absorption Spectra" and "Ultraviolet Absorption Spectroscopy," both by Robert T. O'Connor, and "X-Ray Spectroscopy" by W. S. Singleton, were published in the November, 1955, issue of The Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society. A fourth paper, "Application of Infrared Spectrophotometry to Fatty Acid Derivatives," by O'Connor, was published in the January, 1956, issue.

Census Shows Older Men Now Operating Farms

The nation's farm operators are steadily growing older, according to the Institute of Life Insurance. Their report is based on the findings of the 1950 agricultural census.

There now are approximately 800,000 farm operators who are 65 years old and over. This makes agriculture the biggest single source of gainful employment and means of livelihood for those in this age group, the Institute stated.

There has been a steady decline since 1910 in the younger farm operators, reflecting more opportunities off the farm.

The figures indicate that relatively more young operators are found on the larger and more efficient farms, where income and opportunity are greatest.

The largest proportion of operators 65 and over are on low-production, part-time and residential farms. Many of these are retirement units or supplementary sources of income, the Institute says.

Griffin Buys Control of Cotton Gin at Deming

W. L. Griffin, Jr., has announced that he has purchased controlling interest in Deming Gin Co., Inc., three miles south of Deming, N.M. Griffin will serve as general manager of the business.

Directors of the organization include Alva Eaves, vice-president; Fred Westgate, secretary-treasurer; Louis Burleson, Paul Yates, L. O. Marquez, Fred Chambers and George Dowdle.



TILFORD CHENEY



W. O. FREEMAN



LYMAN D. GRISWOLD



W. L. KIGGINS

Officers of California Oil Mill

SHOWN HERE are the officers of Ranchers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., of which E. J. Cecil, not shown, is the general manager. Tilford Cheney of Tulare is president, representing the Kaweah Delta Cooperative Gin on the mill's board of directors. Vice-President W. O. Freeman also is a director, representing Caruthers Cooperative Gin. Lyman D. Griswold, secretary of the firm, is the director from Central Valley Cooperative at Hanford. The director from Earlimart Cooperative Gin, Inc., at Earlimart, and treasurer of Ranchers is W. L. Kiggins.

• Spadework Begins On U.S. Hoedown

SPADEWORK is already under way for the world plowing contest to be held in the U.S. in 1957.

The World Plowing Organization has chosen the time and place for the contest well ahead of the 1955 and 1956 hoedowns and has organized a steering committee headed by the Secretary of Agriculture and composed of officials of the host state, members of Congress, employees of the Department of Agriculture, and representatives of leading farm groups.

The first world plowing contest was held in 1953 at Toronto, Canada. It was won by J. Eccles of Canada. In 1954, Hugh Barr of Northern Ireland won the title in competition held in his home country. The 1955 contest will be held at the University College farm, Uppsala, Sweden, Oct. 8-9. England will be host at Cambridge in 1956.

The 1957 show will be on 2,400 acres near Peebles, Adams County, Ohio, Sept. 19-20. The 1958 shindig is scheduled for Germany.

Sixteen farmers in Adams County have joined with their soil conservation district in offering to develop the 1957 event on their land. They believe it is an opportunity to demonstrate the American agriculture story to the world. Nulf Larson, a farmer from Hayfield, Minn., and the U.S. member of the World Plowing Organization, said the Ohio city was chosen because of the intense local enthusiasm and co-operation shown by farmers.

In addition to Larson, members of the governing board of the World Plowing Organization hail from Canada, Ireland, England, Finland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Germany.

Campbell Named to Board of Firm Publishing The Press

Ivan J. Campbell, a vice-president of Houghton Publishing Co., publishers of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, was elected to the firm's board of directors at the recent annual meeting. Associated with the firm since 1931, Campbell formerly edited The Press, but for the past year has served the firm's letterpress and offset printing customers. Campbell will continue in this activity and Walter B. Moore will continue as editor of The Press.

Other officers re-elected at the stockholders' meeting were R. Haughton, chairman of the board; Dick Haughton, Jr., president; George H. Traylor, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer; and B. P. Ridgway, vice-president and general superintendent.

Georgia Prints Facts on New Peanut Varieties

"New Varieties and Selected Strains of Peanuts," a recent publication of Georgia Experiment Stations, University of Georgia, reports the origin, principal characteristics and comparative yielding ability of seven new varieties of peanuts. The bulletin was written by Dr. B. B. Higgins, botanist of the Georgia Experiment Station, and Dr. Wallace K. Bailey, senior horticulturist, Vegetable Crops Section, USDA, and may be obtained from Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

Psychiatrist's Couch— Or Empty Nest?

Freud didn't say too much about hens, but latter day psychologists may have reason to suspect the feathered femmes of psychoses.

Wilbur O. Wilson, University of California poultry management specialist at Davis, advises poultrymen to consider the social stresses of their hens if they want them to lay eggs.

Chickens, he warns, have psychoses just like people. Sudden changes, strange environment, and the companionship of slothful layers all have their effects on egg production.

The sociology of laying hens has been the subject of a number of experiments, the poultry specialist said.

Results of Rubber Paddle Stripper Tests Reported

Results of 1955 tests of cotton harvesting with a mechanical stripper using an experimental rubber paddle stripper roll developed by Texas Experiment Station are reported in Progress Report 1838. H. P. Smith, department of agricultural engineering, College Station; and D. I. Dudley, Denton Substation No. 6, are the authors.

Three types of stripper rolls and one type of picker spindle were used in harvesting several varieties of cotton at College Station and Denton in the research. Results are summarized as follows:

"Varietal characteristics of cotton grown at College Station and Denton in 1955 did not significantly affect the efficiency of the rubber paddle stripper rolls.

"Apparently varietal characteristics and preharvest conditions of climate and plant significantly affect the efficiency of the mechanical picker since there was a difference in machine efficiency of 10 percent from the poorest to the best variety.

"At College Station, in stripping three plant populations of Lockett Stormproof No. 1 variety, the Station rubber paddle stripper roll lost an average of 1.3 percent, the single steel roll lost 6.3 percent and the double steel roll lost 6.6 percent of the cotton on the plant at harvest.

"The rubber paddle stripper rolls lost an average of only 2.2 percent of the yield on the plant in harvesting seven storm-resistant and stormproof varieties of cotton.

"In harvesting four open-boll varieties of cotton, the average efficiency of the rubber paddle stripper roll was 96.5 percent while the efficiency of the mechanical picker was 88.5 percent.

"At Denton, the efficiency of the rubber paddle stripper rolls in harvesting Lankart Sel. 57 and Lockett Stormproof No. 1 was 98.5 and 97.9 percent, respectively."

■ DR. THOMAS L. GRESHAM, formerly with B. F. Goodrich, is now vice-president in charge of an expanded research program for A. E. Staley Co., soybean and corn processing firm, Decatur, Ill.

Sound Practices Lower Costs of Production

Cotton production costs have been kept to a minimum by Neely Robley of Madison County, Tenn., by following recommended practices.

According to H. W. Luck, assistant Extension agronomist, Robley had a soil test made, which helped to keep his fertilizer cost to \$18.50 per acre. By using chemical weed control, the only chopping necessary was thinning, which cost \$1 per acre. The chemical used was CIPC at a cost of \$3.95 per acre, making a total of \$4.95 for weed control and thinning. The CIPC did such a satisfactory job of controlling weeds that it was necessary to cultivate only three times.

Total number of days of labor required to produce the 30.6 acre crop, exclusive of picking, was 25 days. His yield was 1 1/3 bales per acre. He estimates that he lost one-half bale per acre to insect damage by failing to follow the recommended insect control program. He states that his most expensive production practice was hand picking, which was \$45 per bale, but feels that a great saving could have been made if a mechanical harvester had been used.

Robley said, "I feel that to realize a profit out of rented cotton acres I must be completely mechanized, follow a good insect control program, rent a little more acreage, and get a high yield."

• Sheep's Backs May Be Moth-Proofed

MOTH-PROOFING the backs of sheep is one of the possibilities being explored in research seeking to help wool hold its markets and meet the competition from synthetics.

Dr. Gerald Laxer, scientific director for the Wool Bureau, recently told a clothing convention of the efforts to help wool sales through research.

Already in the development stage, Doctor Laxer said, are improved moth-proofing processes including one which would impart permanent moth-proofing to wool even before it leaves the sheep's back, a finish which would mean permanent creases and pleats for men's trousers, new shrinkproofing methods, and a method for improving wool's receptiveness to new dyes.

"Considering that the wool fiber, which has such a complex cellular structure, is produced by a follicle in the skin of the sheep, it should not be surprising to you that textile fibers other than animal hairs do not possess structures which are in any way similar to the wool fiber," Doctor Laxer emphasized.

He cited the importance of elastic protein chains in insuring the resilience which gives wool fabrics their high insulation value and their ability to shed wrinkles. He also noted the unique paradox which permits wool to absorb moisture vapor up to 30 percent of its weight without feeling damp, and yet retain a basic tendency to repel liquid water.

Delivery Period Extended

The delivery period for Israel to finance the purchase of up to \$2,342,000 worth of cottonseed oil or soybean oil from U.S. suppliers has been extended from June 30, 1956 to September 30, 1956, USDA announced.

In Oklahoma City, March 9

Ginners Are Told of Cotton's Challenge

■ OKLAHOMA Association hears speakers from Council and Manufacturers' Institute.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 9

The total market for American cotton may shrink to eight million bales or climb to 17 million bales in four or five years, members of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association were told by a National Cotton Council representative at the opening session of their annual meeting today. Registration began Friday morning at the Skirvin Hotel and the initial business session was held this afternoon.

The election of officers and other business are scheduled on the program Saturday, and will be reported in the next issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Guest speakers on the program today include Clifton Kirkpatrick, Memphis, director of the National Cotton Council field service; F. S. Love, Charlotte, N.C., secretary-treasurer, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute; and Gerald L. Harris, Oklahoma City, safety engineer for an insurance firm.

State winners in the 4-H and FFA cotton contests will be introduced tonight at the annual dinner dance, and tomorrow's business session is scheduled

to hear a panel discussion on the state's research and educational program for cotton, led by Jay G. Porterfield, Oklahoma A. & M., Stillwater.

Special guests at the meeting include former national Maid of Cotton DeLois Faulkner and LaDonna Kramer, Oklahoma Maid for the current year.

Association officers for 1955 have been M. N. Pannell, Lawton, president; Sam LaFaver, Watonga and Carl Fox, Hollis, vice-presidents; and J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

● **Cotton's Challenge** — The National Cotton Council representative on today's program said that the difference between an eight-million and a 17-million bale market for U.S. cotton will be decided by what is done to meet cotton's competition on a three-way basis of quality, price and promotion.

"Implementation of a program designed to achieve the 17-million bale goal requires immediate government action in the short-range tied to a long-range industry program of research and promotion," he added.

As a first step, the six segments of the raw cotton industry, through the medium of the Council, have agreed on a packaged program aimed at relieving to some degree the industry's current predicament. "In addition," the speaker continued, "appropriate action was taken by the Council's voting delegates last January in Biloxi, Miss. to double the industry's program of research and promotion in order to strengthen cotton's competitive position in the long-range."

His speech was based on recent stud-

ies by Council delegates, committees, and staff members who observe that if trends of recent years continue it could be anticipated that U.S. cotton would be out of nearly all the export market in four or five years. And unless cotton's competitive position is materially improved at home, the domestic market could drop to eight million bales or less.

For the past five years, the speaker pointed out, population and prosperity factors have had the effect of building foreign cotton and rayon consumption by two million bales a year. By retaining the average annual share of the fiber market at home and overseas we held from 1950-55, American cotton can increase its annual offtake to 15.3 million bales within the next five years and 17.2 within 10 years.

He further explained that if this percentage of the market can be increased by only one percent, or 90,000 bales a year, in the U.S., and 20 percent of the projected foreign market expansion can be supplied, American cotton's outlets could expand to 17.3 million bales in 1960 and 20.6 in 1965.

There are other encouraging long-range factors in addition to population and prosperity growths which give us just ground for optimism, he continued. "Our cotton industry's united program for increased consumption through research and promotion is indeed a proven program. We have overcome terrific odds against us in the past and brought about increased domestic consumption of three million bales since 1939."

Another optimistic factor in our future is the expansion of cotton promotion programs into England, West Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Latin America. "World consumption of cotton is low—only six pounds per person—as compared to 28 pounds in this country. The sales promotion staff of the National Cotton Council has been teaching the cotton interests in these countries advertising techniques which have been the most successful in creating greater demand for cotton products in the U.S. Such promotions in foreign countries can help do the job of increasing world per capita usage of cotton and enhancing our opportunities for greater exports."

On the other hand, he warned, there are many roadblocks in the path to the 17-million bale market. Competition from the synthetic fibers and foreign growths of cotton are going all out to reduce American cotton's share of the world fiber market.

Cotton also is being outresearched by the U.S. synthetic industry by \$46 million each year.

He reminded his audience that "American cotton has been hampered by the price umbrella held over the world cotton market which has enabled foreign cotton producing nations to undersell us by whatever price that was needed to get the business." He added that foreign cotton production has increased by 12 million bales since World War II and synthetics by eight, with six million of that being foreign. As a result, our surplus has risen to the highest level in history—an estimated 14 million bales by Aug. 1, 1956.

As important as price is, it certainly is not the only solution, he emphasized. As an example, he cited men's dress shirts, one of cotton's largest outlets where cotton is outpriced by rayon and strongly outpromoted by newer synthetics such as dacron, orlon and nylon. Despite these competitive advantages,

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cotton's superior quality has enabled it to maintain 96 percent of this market.

"Will the total market fall to eight or grow to 17 million bales? U.S. cotton can gain a greater share of the total fiber market and build for itself a brighter future than ever before with an adequate program of quality improvement, cost reduction and sales promotion. We must do this ourselves, and we must start right now with a more realistic program. Cotton's future will be what we make it," the speaker concluded, "as there is no other way."

• Spinners, Breeders Hold Conference

COTTON INDUSTRY leaders from all parts of the Belt met in Charlotte, N.C., March 7-8, for the twelfth Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference, at which the importance of quality control was emphasized by outstanding speakers on the program.

Hosts to the Conference, which is sponsored by the Delta Council of Mississippi and is held alternately in production and textile mill centers, were the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute and Combed Yarn Spinners' Association.

A tour of textile mills in the Charlotte area and an open house at Gastonia Country Club, given by the spinners' group, were among highlights of the meeting.

Senator George B. Walker of Stoneville, chairman of the Delta committee sponsoring the event, presided at the March 7 session, which featured talks on "Cotton Properties Needed To Meet Competition," by T. D. Truluck, Deering-Milliken Service Corp.; and "Cotton Breeding Work," by Dr. Thomas Kerr, USDA.

On the morning of March 8, the second day of the Conference, Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, presided over the session. The three principal speakers were Kenneth L. Hertel, director, Fiber Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee; Elmer McVey, vice-president Saco-Lowell Shops; and Jack Bolton, Whitin Machine Works.

The final session of the Conference, on the afternoon of March 8, consisted of a report on "Qualities of Cotton Consumed in the U.S.," and an "Analysis of the 1955 Cotton Crop." Giving these addresses were E. J. Overby, director, Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, and J. M. Cook, cotton technologist, Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Spain To Purchase Upland

USDA recently announced the issuance of an authorization to Spain to finance purchase of \$236,900 worth of upland cotton from U.S. suppliers. The authorization provides for purchase of about 1,300 bales of cotton of 13/16 staple length or longer which must have been grown in the U.S.

Delta Bale Tags on Sale

Delta Council Bale Identification Association, Stoneville, Miss., has placed on sale 1956 bale identification tags. More than 650,000 of the tags were used in 1955 to identify Delta cotton from gin to the textile mill.

• ACCO Makes Change In Mrs. Tucker's

AS PART of a major expansion in its operations in the packaged foods field, Anderson, Clayton & Co. has announced that the name of its Mrs. Tucker's Products Division will be changed to Anderson, Clayton & Co. Foods Division.

The change will be effective March 15.

The newly named division will take over distribution of brand-name products from Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc.

The company also announced appointments of three advertising agencies to work on the development and marketing of several new food products to be announced later. They are D'Arcy

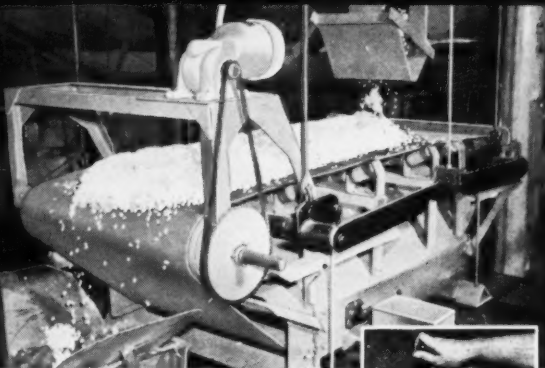
Advertising Co., McCann-Erickson and Paris & Peart, all of New York.

Crook Advertising Agency of Dallas will continue to handle the company's present consumer products—Mrs. Tucker's shortening, Mrs. Tucker's salad oil and Meadowlake margarine.

Alcorn New California Extension Director

George B. Alcorn is the new director of the California Extension Service. A graduate of the University of California in agricultural economics, he has been on the Extension staff since 1937. He received a degree from Harvard as doctor of public administration in 1955.

INSTALL THE SIMPLE-EFFICIENT CONVEYOR BELT SEED SCALE



This entirely new Seed Scale is the simple and efficient answer to the continuous weighing of cotton seed, with speed and accuracy unheard of till now. Conveyor belt is suspended from a conventional "hopper type" scale and the seed on the belt is actually weighed in motion. The moving weight on the belt and the speed of the belt are converted into total pounds at the totalizer (ticket printer) by an integrator. This integrator is a magnetic clutch, which operates electrically, and consequently adds no friction to the scale mechanism.



TOTALIZER
May be located anywhere in Gin, and prints one total weight for each growers delivery—returns to zero.

- ★ **INSTALLS FOR LESS** — because it eliminates Hoppers, Air Gates, Compressor, Additional Motors, Vertical Lift, Extra Augers and Automatic Printing Dial.
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OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, French inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—200 feet 16" plain conveyors, 36 feet 16" cut flight conveyors, 30 feet 9" cut flight conveyors, 60 feet 4" plain conveyors. One 80 and one 40 h.p. 2200 volt electric motors. One coupling type clutch 35 h.p. 2-7/16 bore, cast iron elevator boots, steel splint pulleys, shafts and plain bearings.—Brady Cotton Oil Company, Paul Klatt, secretary, Phone 2218, Brady, Texas.

FOR SALE—Multiple head linter saw filing machines 106 or 141 saw linters. Excellent for seed delinting plants.—Creasy Rotary Filer Co., Bal-linger, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; 5 high 60" ball bearing rolls; 141-saw Carver linters. Fort Worth Lint Cleaner, 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull heater. 48" Car-ver huller.—Spokes & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

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150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
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FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Seven 1950-51 model Continental lint cleaners, with by-passes, fans and motors.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—2-80 Continental brush direct connected gins. 2-66 Super Mitchell extractor feeders flat belts. Used seed sterilizers.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—Five Super Chief Mitchell feeders with hard saws in good shape. One Continental E.J. tramper in good shape.—J. L. Smallwood, Phone 72 or 320, Box 1908, Levelland, Texas.

FOR SALE—8-80 saw Cen-Tennial Commander loose roll gin stands. Will sell complete or saw cylinders separate. Will sell at a sacrifice. Also for sale one steel-bound Cen-Tennial press, up-packing, with tramper and pump.—McColl Gin Co., Bennettsville, S.C.

FOR SALE—Modern operating Lummus gin consisting of 4-80 saw gins, cleaner separator, press, large capacity roller, bur machine, electric motors, and seed and cotton scales. Priced to move. All ready to start 1956 season. Located middle Georgia. Write Box JJ, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-70 saw Continental gin outfit with steel bound Paragon press, Continental E.J. tramper, 4 Standard Mitchell extractors with Mitchell drying system complete with 2 million B.T.U. burner and 1000 gallon Propane gas tank, one set of Cen-Tennial seed weighing scales complete with hoppers, scale mechanism and steel supports, one 75 h.p. General Electric motor complete with all necessary wiring and switches, one set wagon scales, one Continental wood separator, Cen-Tennial screw type distributor, belt type seed elevator, 48" down draft single reel condenser, 28" Kingham single axle trailer, numerous pulleys, fans, belts. All above gin machinery in very good condition with exception of gins, most new, installed in 1948. Will sell all in lump or will sell any part.—R. A. Register, Rentz, Ga.

FOR SALE—One new Cen-Tennial centrifugal lint cleaner at a tremendous bargain.—Contact Howard Hall Company, 214 South 10th Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Electric gin, all-irrigated territory. About \$50,000 worth property goes with gin at a bargain.—Box ZB, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental all-steel gin with steel building. Five labor houses, large seed house, and 4000 square feet of Mexican barracks. Also new brick residence. Priced to sell.—Kevill Coffman, RFD, 5, Tahoka, Texas.

FOR SALE—The following good used steel gin machinery now on display at my warehouses and ready for immediate sale. All-steel bur machines: 1-10' V-drive Wichita, 2-10' late model Continental, 1-14' Cen-Tennial, 1-14' 51 Model Gullett. Droppers: 2-52" Murray V.S., 1-50" Continental, 1-50" Stacy, 1-50" Continental vacuum box. Steel bound presses: 2 Murray PX, like new, 1 swing door Lummus. Steel cleaners: two 6-cylinder Mur-rays, one 4-cylinder Continental incline, one Hardwicke-Etter 6-cylinder air line, one 4-section Mitchell pre-cleaner, one 8-cylinder Stacy, Mitchell extractor feeders: 5-60" Super Mitchell V-drive, 4-66" Super V-drive, 4-66" Super Chief 53 Model, 4-60" Standard Mitchells. Gin stands: 5-80 glass front Murray, 4-80 glass front Murray, 4-80 Con-tinental. One Mitchell burner, 1-60" down draft Murray condenser, 1-50" up-draft Murray conden-ser, two Murray pumps, Government type towers, floor stands, shafting, conveyor, steel trough, many other items. Let us know your needs.—Spencer & Son's, 5 miles north on Hwy 81, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, auto-matic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equip-ment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—4 Lummus Super Jet lint cleaners, lint flues, and all necessary parts to hook up to 4-80 saw gins. This includes fans and motors.—Box 190, East Point, Georgia.

FOR SALE—To be moved, one complete Gullett gin, 4-80 saw 1949 Gullett gins, four Model 100 Gullett feeders, one 1949 Gullett dropper, one 1949 Gullett condenser and lint flue, one 1949 all-steel down packing Gullett press and packer, four 1951 Murray saw type lint cleaners, one Minneapolis-Moline NEV 240 h.p. with transmission equip-ment.—J. P. Bowlin Gin, LaFeria, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved. One complete late-model, all-steel 4-80 gin, consisting of 4-80 glass front Murray gins. 4-80 special standard V-drive Mitchells. 4-80 submerged lint flue. 4-80 Hard-wicke-Etter conveyor distributor. One 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter airline cleaner. One 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower drier, fan and burner. One 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter V-drive blow-in No. 1 cleaner. One Hardwicke-Etter 3-way bypass. One 14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine. One 5-cylinder V-drive No. 2 cleaner. One Hardwicke-Etter side discharge condenser. One Cameron ballbearing tramper. One Hardwicke-Etter up-packing press. One set Hardwicke-Etter seed scales. Two rotor lifts. One MM butane or natural gas engine. Fans on V-drive, all transmissions, etc. This is an extra good, clean gin at a bargain.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw air blast gin, complete ex-cept power. Will sell all or any part.—J. C. Frost, Douglassville, Texas, Phone 34F3, Marietta, Texas.

FOR SALE—Half interest to good man in a good gin to be moved to good location. Man should be able to supervise moving and then take charge of gin during ginning season. Also have two Howe platform portable scales, original price \$1850. Capacity 1750 lbs. Will sell for \$250 each. C. C. Canuteson, Moody, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Continental all-steel Model C air blast gin stands equipped with latest type smooth top gin ribs.—Gilbert Gin Co., P. O. Box 1029, Carlsbad, N.M.

FOR SALE—Good, all-steel, heavy duty single box, up-packing 24 x 48 cotton linter press.—Box 471, Cuero, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental brush gin plant, new 18-shelf Government type drier and burner. Triple X Continental feeders, 12' Cen-Tennial bur machine. 3-cylinder after cleaners, 3-cylinder neverchoke cleaner, powered by J.L. 1335 Buda engine. In good shape. 2 acres land, cornsheller, shed, bin, feed business. Will sell all including house. A good year-round business.—Eugene Sulak, County Line Gin and Grain, Rt. 1, West, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental cotton gin equipped with Super Mitchells, electric motors, good machinery. Will sell part or all.—Mrs. C. B. Martin, Tele-phone 1408, Guthrie, Okla.

FOR SALE—Five Continental double X feeders. Good condition. One 20' screw elevator, 12' Bar-gain.—Farmers Union Co-op Gin, Sentinel, Okla.

FOR SALE—Complete gins: One 4-80 Murray, gas engine, steel building, good plant. One 5-70 Murray, gas engine, machinery, good, glass front. One 5-80 Lummus, gas engine, no building. One 4-70 Continental, gas engine. One 4-80 Continental, electric power. One 4-80 Continental, electric power. Miscellaneous machinery: One 6-cylinder H-E cleaner, one 2-cylinder H-E cleaner, one big reel Murray drier with dropper and burner, one large thermo unit V-belt drive, one Standard Mitchell (60"), five Standard Mitchells, V-belts, 5-9 B.C. lint cleaner.—Box MX, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Conveyor distributors. One 5-80 Mitchell, one 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter, one 5-70 Lum-mus. Gins: 5-90 Gullett, 7-80 Lummus 1949 model, glass front double mote, 4-80 Continental Model C brush, 5-70 all-steel Lummus, 4-80 1952 Model glass front with mote suction, 4-80 Cen-Tennial air blast with loose roll boxes and glass fronts. 5-70 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts. 5-70 Lummus all-steel ball-bearing picker rollers. Driers: Two Lummus thermo cleaners, one 5-80 with 5-cylinder after cleaners, one 10' all-steel Mitchell. Bur machines: One Lummus 10' all-steel Continental, one Hardwicke-Etter 14' wood. Clean-ers: One Murray 52" V-belt inclined blow-in type, two Continental inclined 4-cylinder all-steel, one 6-cylinder Continental all-steel air line. Huller cleaner feeders: 5-60" V-drive Super Mitchells, 4-80 Lummus LEF, factory reconditioned, like new, make me offer. 5-70 Lummus MEF, 7-80 Lummus MEF, one Continental C-X 80-saw, one 80-saw old style Super Mitchell. Condensers: Two 60" Continental all-steel side discharge, one Lum-mus 60" up discharge. Lint cleaner: 4-80 1953 Model Lummus Jets with lint flue and condenser, fan and motor. Separators: One Murray, one Gullett, one Continental, one Lummus. Pumps: One Murray, one Continental, one Hardwicke-Etter. Engines: One MM Twin six 210 h.p., one MM 240 h.p. 6-cylinder. Electric motors: Sizes from 20 to 150 h.p. 440 volt.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin on Highway 77 south of Waco, Good cotton country.—M. A. Holscher, Travis, Texas.

FOR SALE—All steel frame work for gin building 30' x 108' x 24' high with 30' x 30' suction shed and windows. One 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter 72" cleaner, 3-cylinder flat and 4-cylinder incline. One long stroke EJ tramper.—R. W. Kimbell, Phone 3371 or 3351, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One steel split pulley 58" by 19" face.—R. H. Goble, Box 118, Sherman, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete lint-line: main trunk and all short flue connections for above floor 5-80 Murray. Will sell very cheap.—Traylor Gin Co., La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-90 Cen-Tennial gins, electric, steel, big irrigation, \$125,000. Will carry big loan. 4-90 Continental gins, electric, steel, irrigated, \$115,000. Has \$35,000 loan. 4-90 Continental gins, electric, irrigated, iron clad building, \$76,000. Owner asks \$25,000 cash, carry balance. 4-80 Continental F3 gins, electric, big irrigation, iron clad building, \$45,000, one-half cash. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter gins, electric, steel building and machinery. Price \$90,000, half cash.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Phone Porter 21605, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five Continental lint cleaners, bypass valves, ½ price. Also want to buy Hardwicke-Etter overhead cleaning system.—J. P. Bowlin Gin, La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-90 modern Lummus outfit, overhead cleaners and lint cleaner, all one-story press and steel building. Ginned less than 2,500 bales.—J. W. Gibson, Madison, Fla.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—One late model 5-80 all-steel Murray gin outfit, consisting of late model loose roll glass front Murray gins, 66" Supers, Mitchell conveyor distributor, two 10' steel Hardwicke-Etter bur machines, 7- and 9-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter cleaners, 24-shelf Hardwicke-Etter drier with heater, two rotor lifts, seed scales, seed sterilizer, all-steel Continental up-packing press with practically new condenser and tramper, large dust collector, five electric motors with a total horsepower of 245, several very nice fans on V-belt drives, as well as the usual auxiliary air pipe, line shaft and other items. Miscellaneous items in our Waco stock and in the territory consist of several very nice late model Murray and Continental air blast and brush gins, eleven 60" Super Mitchells, eight 66" Supers, five 66" Master Double X, V-belt drive Continentals, four 60" late type Hardwicke-Etters with after cleaners and V-belt drives for repair parts only. One 5-80 Mitchell and one 4-80 Lummus conveyor distributors, one 6-cylinder steel Continental incline, one 6-cylinder Stacy and one 4-cylinder Lummus cleaners with V-belt drives. One Continental Paragon and one very nice Murray PX steel-bound press. Hundreds of miscellaneous items in the way of gins, feeders, cleaners, separators, bur extractors, condensers, driers and heaters available in our Waco stock for your choice selection. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems, at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two 50" Continental droppers.—R. W. Kimbell, Phone 3372 or 3351, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—A good 4-80 gin located in area where normal run is over 3000 bales. Owner ill and must sell. Can be bought at bargain price with little as \$15,000 cash. New 5-90 that ginned 5,000 in 1954, should do that well or better this year. Modern 7 room home with this. Priced for quick sale. 5-80 all steel Continental in Valley with nine year average of 4,700 bales. Price \$100,000 and a bargain. Also 4-90 should gin 4,000 or better. Price \$95,000. Another new 4-90 priced at \$85,000 with liberal terms. These and several more, all of which can be financed for from 50% to 60% of purchase price. Call, write or wire M. M. Phillips, Phone TE5-8559, Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Size 25 cast iron bur fan, also vacuum wheel and box, prefer Murray or H-E steel only. Consider separator and blow pipe Murray type. Write P. O. Box 125, Elgin, Texas.

WANTED—All-steel up-packing press. Also Phelps cottonseed unloader.—Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Arkansas.

Personnel Ads

POSITION WANTED—Young man, age 31, desires position as cotton gin manager. Five years experience. Would relocate. Can furnish references. Write P. O. Box 225, West, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—One endless belt 16" wide, 34'5" long. One endless belt 16" wide, 47' long. 80' 9" of 2-15/16" line shaft complete with 4 couplings and 15 bearings and stands. Variety of steel split pulleys. Two adjustable idlers for 16" belts. One 14 x 16 Skinner engine in good shape. Three steam press pumps. Two boiler feed pumps.—Farmers Co-op. Society of Acuff, Route 1, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 300 h.p., type 4, style VA, 257 R.P.M., Fairbanks-Morse engine. Complete with clutch and water pump.—Thomas Bros. Gin, Rt. 3, Post, Texas (Grassland). Phone FC-5373 or FC-5477, Tahoka, Texas.

FOR SALE—Storage tanks, 10,000 gallon tank cars tanks cleaned inside and in good condition.—Keith Railway Equipment Company, Box 348, PLaza 9-4406, Longview, Texas.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

Specialist Gives Rules For Cotton Planting

Several rules concerning the planting of 1956 cotton crops are of definite advantage to the grower who wants to hold on to his acreage allotment, says Jasper Jernigan of the Alabama Extension Service. Jernigan, cotton specialist, lists several regulations which can aid the producer.

First, he said, county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices are prepared to pre-measure cotton land for farmers. Charge for this service is \$5 per farm plus 50 cents for each acre (or fraction of an acre) above five acres.

Pre-measurement guarantees a farmer that he will not over or under-plant his allotment, Jernigan explained, since the ASC office assumes responsibility for any error in measuring if the crop has been planted within the staked-off area.

Another rule which Jernigan mentioned as being beneficial to the grower concerns the allotting of future cotton acreage. He said a farmer who plants at least 90 percent of his allotment will get credit for the full amount in the portioning of next year's acreage.

The specialist also cited the rule allowing growers to turn in unused portions of their allotments for re-distribution as being to the farmer's advantage.

British East Africa To Increase Cotton

A large increase in production of cotton and some other export crops in British East Africa is forecast during the next 20 years by the London Economist, in a recent survey. Production of oilseeds and nuts also is expected to rise appreciably.

Indicated increase in cotton is about 50 percent to around 550,000 bales by 1975.

■ **BEN R. BARBEE**, Abilene, and **PETER FOX**, Sweetwater, have been appointed representatives of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association on a committee studying the preparation of a new feed law.

Seed Bank Planned To Aid Research

A SEED BANK at Fort Collins, Colo., is planned by USDA for the storage of important strains of various plants.

The Department has requested \$450,000 for the construction of a building containing 12 storage chambers to be maintained at different levels of humidity and temperature. Operating costs will run about \$10,000 yearly.

Dr. A. H. Moseman of USDA explained that developers of new varieties often have been handicapped because they could not obtain desired seed strains.

"The seed storage facility would be a place where we could maintain in a viable condition the seeds or the propagating stocks of these plant materials and hold them for availability to crop breeders whenever some new problem arose for which they would need properties of disease resistance or other qualities," he said.

As an example of what the department has in mind, Doctor Moseman noted that rust resistant oat varieties were developed from the old original Victoria strain, but that the quantities for which the Victoria was noted are not now needed.

"But we may get a new disease showing up 10 to 15 years from now to which this old Victoria strain might have resistance," he said.

"We should be able to go back to it, and so we want to keep that line in our breeding collection. The collection of miscellaneous introduced lines is pretty much the plant breeder's kit of tools, the varieties which come from all over the world, that we can use in our breeding program."

Doctor Moseman said it is estimated that about 75 percent of the 9,000 soybean selections which have been brought into this country over the period of years have been lost and are no longer available to use.

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- ★ Heating and Water Equipment.
- ★ Valves — Abrasion resistant, Gates, Cock and Quick opening, Check and Butterfly.
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- ★ Dairy Stalls and Equipment, Gates, Tools, Silo Unloaders, Equipment for Barn Cleaners, Crop Driers and Feeding.

ESTABLISHED IN 1935

Wild Blue Yonder ECONOMIC PROPHETS Surpass Spacemen

IF economists must forecast how much cake Americans will be eating 25 years from now, the author wishes they wouldn't be so economical—that is—"let's not settle for peanuts when we can have caviar".

THE U.S. AIR FORCE has nothing on U.S. economists," says one of our favorite commentators on economic subjects: Herbert A. Leggett, editor of Arizona Progress, published by the Valley National Bank of Phoenix. His amusing discussion of the subject of economic predictions follow:

"The latter (U.S. economists) have recently taken off into the Great Unknown with a bravado and abandon that would put any spaceman to shame. No economist worthy of the name has failed to come out with a "blueprint" of the future encompassing anywhere from 10 to 25 years. What amazes us more than anything is the preciseness of these calculations. They not only tell us how much money we will be making in 1965 and 1975 but how many babies, bathtubs and bazookas will be produced.

"This rash (and we do mean rash) of predictions is a little disconcerting to those of us who haven't the faintest idea what is going to happen next year—or even next month. We only hope that the present predictions turn out better than the ones of 10 or 15 years ago. We have a drawer full of the latter and, whenever we need a good laugh, we dig out a few and read them. After so doing, we are always effec-

tively discouraged from making any prophecies of our own.

"Most of the seers regard the next 10 years as just a breeze. The only question seems to be whether we continue straight up or zigzag a bit on the way. The chief argument hinges on whether the economy will grow at an annual rate of three percent, four percent or five percent. Not to be outdone, we also have a theory. If prosperity is purely a matter of turning on the spigot, why be content with a measly three percent or four percent annually? Why not ten percent, 25 percent or even 100 percent? This is known as the "Let's-Not-Settle-For-Peanuts-When-We-Can-Have-Caviar Theory."

"Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, it is not that simple. Although mankind may yearn for a riskless society, it might actually prove to be quite dull and stultifying. Success is a hollow thing if achieved without competitive struggle or overcoming obstacles. Moreover, to attain an economic paradise, we must first repeal human nature. The inalienable right to lose one's shirt is still highly cherished. Imagine a nation of go-getters doomed to a life of lotus eating devoid of effort, adventure and uncertainty—the challenge of every tomorrow."

Screw Conveyor Doubles Southern Operations

To keep pace with the increasing demand for products, Screw Conveyor Corp., recently broke ground for an addition to its Winona, Miss., plant which will more than double its capacity. The original plant, built in 1953, comprised 40,000 square feet of floor space; 25,600 square feet were added in 1954 and 1955, consisting of a large outdoor working area as well as roofed quarters for manufacturing operations.

The plant is now being further expanded 38,400 feet to provide enlarged machine shop facilities, sheet metal fabrication and the establishment of a structural steel shop for producing components incident to Screw Conveyor and Bucket Elevator installations. This will augment production at the Hammond, Ind., works which has had several major expansions within recent years. Manufacturing facilities are also contemplated on the West Coast in the immediate future to serve Pacific States.

Screw Conveyor Corp. products, all sold under the trade name of "Hammond," comprise Nu-Hy, Nu-Type, Salem and "V" Type Buckets together with a complete standardized series of bucket elevators. Both sectional flight and Helicoid conveyor are produced together with all accessories. Specialized Screw Conveyor Systems employing "Screw - Lift," "Screw - Vveyor," and "Screw-Flo," serve efficiently in conveying free-flowing bulk materials, bringing a constantly increasing volume of business, Screw Conveyor Corp., reports. Kewanee Hydraulic Truck Dumpers, Electric Truck Lifts, Grain Grates and Spouts complete the line.

• Meeting Plans Ready For Superintendents

PLANS for elaborate entertainment features and a complete business program are ready for the ninth meeting of the West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, according to H. F. Crossno, Los Angeles, chairman.

The meeting will be held March 16-18 at the LaFayette Hotel, Long Beach, Calif., and the program was published in detail in The Press on Feb. 25.

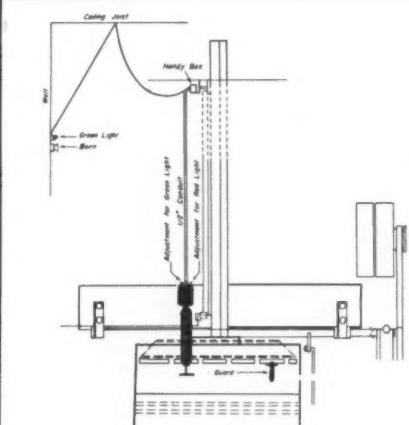
IOMSA officers are G. A. Ward, Phoenix, president; K. B. Smith, Fresno, vice-president; and H. E. Wilson, Whar-ton, secretary-treasurer.

Small Farm, Small Farmer Raise Big Cotton Crop

If last year's crop is an indication, Tommy Archer, Hatch, N.M., promises to develop into a first-rate cotton farmer.

On a four-acre plot on his dad's farm, Tommy raised 12 bales this past season. He figures his gross should be about \$600 an acre and his net profit for all four acres about \$1,000.

His cotton enterprise was operated under a father-and-son partnership. Walter Archer furnished the equipment, planting seed, fertilizer, insecticides, water and land. Tommy provided the labor and management. The proceeds will be split fifty-fifty.



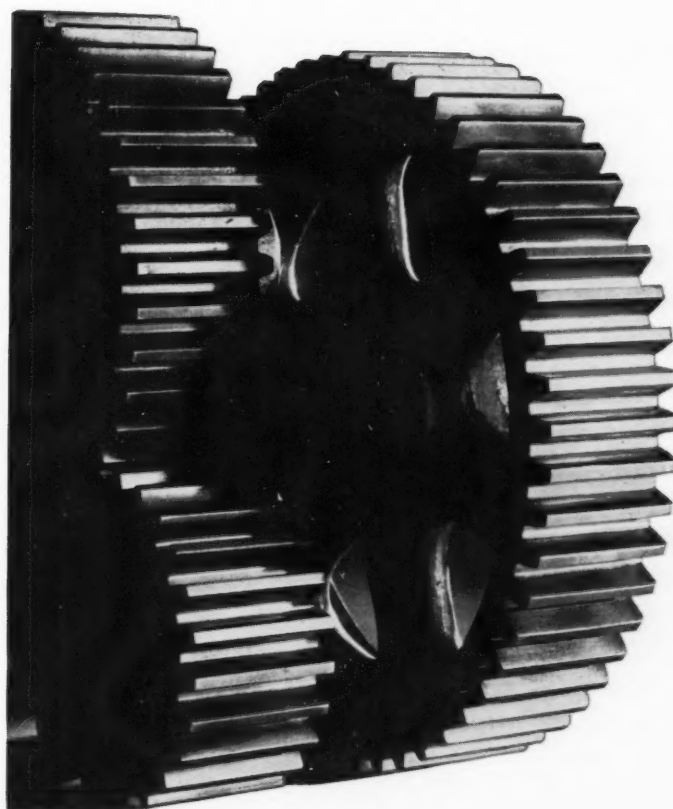
Save Money with the Waller Bale Gage!

- No more big bales
- No more penalties to pay
- Keeps compresses happy
- No more straining or springing your press
- Uniform bales for your customers!

Approved and sold by several gin machinery manufacturers. Come see our display at the Ginners Convention in Dallas . . . also at Murray's demonstration plant.

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DOWN...

Production and Profits **UP** with
Correct Lubrication

The hardest working dollar in your plant is the money spent on planned lubrication. That includes the correct Mobil lubricant for every moving part plus careful application, at regular intervals, to boost production and cut maintenance costs. For equipment failure is costly . . . costly in repairs, in lost man hours, and work stoppages resulting in lower production. To keep down-time *down* and profits and production *up*, ask our industrial engineers to analyze your lubrication requirements.



MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

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India Exports to the U.S. Aphid-Loving Lady

Probably one of the most welcome imports to the U.S. from India this year is a little lady with a big appetite. The eastern import is a lady beetle who really likes many of the serious pests of cotton, fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals under culture in Florida and Texas, where she is making her new home.

Indian scientists who studied the helpful insect reported that a single adult beetle develops from egg to adult in six weeks. In their laboratory two lady beetles laid a total of more than 6,000 eggs.

Allen G. Selhime, USDA Fruit Insect

Field Station, Orlando, Fla., successfully reared and released 1,000 adults in Florida orchards this winter. The lady beetle develops from egg to adult in about 11-12 days and lives as an adult about six weeks.

The possibilities of the lady beetle as an enemy of cotton pests are being studied by USDA at Brownsville, Texas.

Fire Damages Linters

About 12,254 bales of cotton linters were lost in a fire at Southern Railway Roundhouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Feb. 24, Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service reports. Southern Chemical Cotton Co., Inc., Chattanooga, was the owner.

Engineering Research

(Continued from Page 14)

periments with a standard cleaner have revealed increased total stick and foreign matter removal with change of hanger position from the vertical. Stick removal increased also at higher eccentric speeds.

An off-season use for hydraulic cottonseed crushing mills was discovered through research with okra. Minor changes and adjustments in only the cleaning and separating equipment are necessary.

A study of screw press operation (in cooperation with USDA) shows better production obtainable with increase in power and screw speed, with oil quality dependent to a great extent upon flake thickness, throughput, and press cleanliness.

Experiments on Vitamin E in cottonseed have shown that its quantity in seed differs by variety, growing area, and season. With methyl alcohol as a solvent, a possible process has been worked out for its extraction in cottonseed oil at a higher content than occurs in wheat germ oil—the present (but more expensive) commercial source. This is receiving more experimentation with emphasis also on obtaining nontoxic meal and an oil of low color reversion and low refining loss.

• **Other Activities** — Analyses of materials subject to research are made in a special analytical laboratory. This laboratory, as called upon, also serves scientists from other state agencies. It also accommodates tests for commercial concerns seeking assistance not practically obtainable elsewhere. Some work now being done for outside patrons deals with the testing of seed products for residues of chemicals that involved the growing plant, such as treatments for the soil, insecticides, and defoliants.

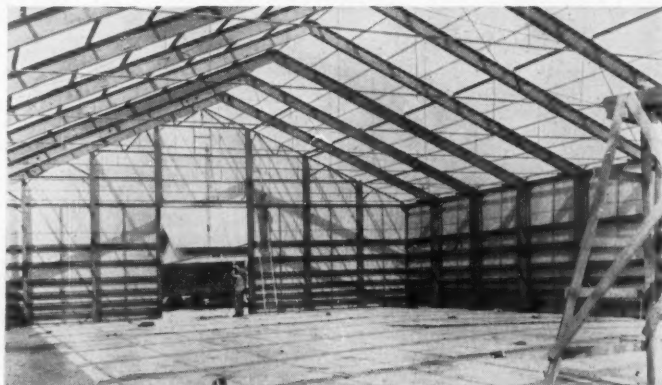
A major study of importance to the entire cottonseed industry is now in progress. This is aimed at determining where deterioration takes place during the storage and processing of cottonseed and to point out ways to eliminate it. The effects of storage all along the line will be considered. In addition to the seed and final crude oil, this will include temporary storage of the intermediate products at various stages of processing.

This is of keen interest in the industry in view of a present practice whereby some small mills serve large solvent extraction plants by conducting the preliminary processing of cottonseed and supplying them the meats for extraction. One of the answers to be sought is how seeds differing by type or source will be affected. In addition, the effect of processing variables on storage of products will be investigated to supplement data previously gained in this category in preliminary experiments at the Station.

Much of the cottonseed research being conducted by the Station is within the realm of practical application by the oil mill operator. But theories advanced in the highly scientific phases frequently quickly find their way to the mill via commercial development. Thus, in the over-all picture, everything is aimed for the best dollars and cents advantage at the mill.

■ A. B. NEWLAND, Anderson, Clayton & Co., El Paso, is spending six months in Managua, Nicaragua, for his firm.

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Texas Ginners

(Continued from Page 12)

Seifert, Weimar; C. L. Walker Jr., Temple; H. L. Marshall Jr., Moody; Otto Pfluger, Pflugerville; Alfred G. Buescher, Smithville; A. J. Wendel, El Campo; Emil Barta, Damon; J. F. Michna, Woodsboro; Arthur Hodde, Bloomington; G. A. Gerdes, Sinton; John J. Gallegly, Robstown; Maurice Hance, San Benito; D. W. Risinger, Brownsville; John N. Burkhardt, Alamo; James Walsh, Mission; B. T. Juvenal, Vernon; Troyal Pearson, Byers; Dick Sweatt, Wellington; Horace Hunter, Quitaque; W. L. Smith, Ralls; J. R. Kuykendall, Morton; Orville Bailey, Roundup; Elmo Caudle, Hale Center; Roy Forkner, Canyon; Drew Watkins, Sudan; Earl Hobbs, New Deal; Herman Chesshir, Brownfield; Cliff Goode, Anson; Roland Kelley, Stamford; R. L. Horton, Abilene; W. R. Terry, Stamford; Glenn Camp Sr., Ft. Hancock, and Kenneth Davis, Pecos.

Advisory directors include Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N.M.; J. B. Greer, La Union, N.M.; W. L. Griffin, Deming, N.M.; Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, N.M.; J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La.; L. M. Coco, Alexandria, La.; Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, Okla., and J. S. Morrison, Chickasha, Okla.

Entertainment Features

General

Monday, March 26—8 p.m.—Dancing to the music of Dick Webster and his orchestra in the Main Ballroom of the new Statler Hilton Hotel. (EVERY GUEST MUST WEAR A BADGE OR HAVE A TICKET OF ADMISSION.)

Tuesday, March 27—2 p.m.—Two cotton style shows in the convention hall—one of clothes for the ladies and one of men's clothing.

"It's Cotton Blossom Time" will be presented by Volk Bros. Co., with high-fashion cottons especially designed for gracious Texas living.

Cotton styles for men will be featured in a show presented by Jas. K. Wilson.

Tuesday—7:30 p.m.—"King Cotton's Spectacular of 1956"—A two hour variety show, produced by Joan Frank Productions and featuring stars of the stage, TV, radio and circus, will be presented in the State Fair Auditorium on the Fairgrounds. (BADGES ADMIT GINNERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.)

Entertainment also will be provided in the convention hall immediately preceding each business session; and there will be the following special ladies entertainment:

Ladies' Entertainment

Monday, March 26—1 p.m.—A reception and tour of the modern home office and plant of the Dr. Pepper Co. is scheduled for the ladies. Busses will leave the main entrance of the convention building promptly at 1 p.m. Beautiful prizes will be awarded at the plant. LADIES ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER (AT THE CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS) FOR THIS TRIP.

Tuesday, March 27—9:30 a.m.—Open house at the Arthur A. Everts Co. beautiful new store at 1615 Main Street.

Wednesday, March 28—10 a.m.—Bingo for the ladies, with prizes, in the cafe in the Science Building.



Ginners To Hear Dot Recording Stars

THE COMMODORES will be one of the star attractions in the show that will entertain Texas ginners and their guests on Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. at the State Fair Auditorium at Fair Park. Dot recording stars, the Commodores made the record, "Ridin' on a Train," which has sold more than 500,000 copies.

Frank A. Graham, Georgia Oil Mill Leader, Dies

Friends throughout the cottonseed crushing and ginning industries have been saddened by the passing of Frank A. Graham, manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. mill at Dawson, Ga., on Feb. 24. He was also chairman of the board of directors of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and served as president in 1954-55.

He is survived by his wife, the former Winifred Felder, of Blakely, Ga.; one daughter, Joy, a student at the Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.; three sons, Felder, of Atlanta; John, a student at the University of Georgia, Athens; Frank Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.; a sister, Mrs. Gena Pietro, Fort Gaines, Ga.; two brothers, Lawrence, Darlington, S.C., and Lovett, Tallahassee, Fla.

F. L. Morgan Heads Oil Mill Division of Southern

F. L. Morgan has been appointed general manager of the Oil Mill Division of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. with headquarters at New Orleans. E. A. Geoghegan, executive vice-president of the firm, announced the appointment of Morgan, who formerly was district manager with headquarters at Greenville, Miss.

Ginning Specialists Meet

Cotton ginning specialists from six states met March 5-9 at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., for a training school and discussion of current developments in ginning. Conducting the course were J. C. Oglesbee, and A. M. Pendleton, USDA Extension specialists, and Charles A. Bennett, Charles M. Merkel and Vernon Moore of the USDA Laboratory.

Pre-Planting Irrigation

AMAZING RESULTS can be obtained through its use on cotton on Texas High Plains, this article points out.

AMAZING RESULTS can be secured from a good program of pre-planting irrigation of cotton on the High Plains of Texas. This is pointed out by George Black, Associate County Agent in Irrigation, Lubbock, in a recent article in Cotton Commentator, published by cooperatives of the Plains area.

Pre-planting irrigation is not a cure-all, the article continues, but results at the Lubbock Substation show an increase of 151 pounds of lint per acre when a six inch pre-planting irrigation is applied versus no pre-planting irrigation. It also may be pointed out that there is an increase of two pounds of lint per inch of water applied when the profile is filled to capacity with six inches of water, producing 19 pounds of lint per inch of water applied versus 17 pounds per inch of water from a three inch pre-planting irrigation.

This will not only effect better utilization of water, but should increase yields to help off-set the acreage lost through a cut in cotton allotments.

• **Saves Water for Summer** — Water applied through pre-planting irrigation will be stored in the soil until it is needed for crop production, thereby reducing the drastic drain upon wells during the growing season and helping safeguard the lowering water table in this area.

Of the eight inch pre-planting irrigation applied, only one inch was lost over the five month period from Nov. 15, 1954, to April 15, 1955, in Lubbock research.

• **Soil Holds Water** — Many factors contribute to the ability of the soil to maintain such a high percent of the water applied. Cooler days and higher humidity during the winter and early spring cause a much lower rate of evaporation than is experienced from application during the normal growing season. Completely filling the profile gives a much higher percent of moisture retained when evaporation is experienced.

Proper moisture content in the soil at time of planting will get the crop off to a fast start and cause the same effect as a slightly longer growing season, since there will be no time wasted waiting for proper moisture to bring up the seed. With this extended growing season you can expect improved quality and therefore higher net profits from your crop.

• **Less Hired Labor** — The application of pre-planting irrigation can be done over an extended period when time is not at a premium, thus requiring no additional labor cost for the complete application.

In many instances it pays to use a pre-planting irrigation program on fields that otherwise would not ordinarily be watered and get these crops off to a good start in an effort to increase yields on these plots. The success of a program such as this will depend on the availability of time, labor, and normal water supply.

• **Land Preparation** — It is most important

for the land to be properly prepared before the application of the pre-planting irrigation. The old stubble should be cut off the field and the plow sole or hardpan broken up by either chiseling or deep cultivation to make the soil more permeable and to increase its water holding capacity. Prepare the land for planting so that water may be handled like any normal application during the growing season.

• **Check Results**—A careful check should be made of the soil to determine permeability and the amount of moisture it will hold per foot of depth. This will vary from .25 inch per hour on very heavy soils to around 1.5 inch per hour on the light soils. The water holding capacity per foot of depth will vary from two inches per foot on the heavy soils to .75 inch per foot on the lighter soils. The profile should be filled through the four to six foot depth to completely moisten the zone from which the growing plant draws its water.

This water should be applied at the fastest practical rate to cut down on watering time, but not so fast as to cause erosion. A close check should be kept with an auger or soil probe to see that the profile is completely filled to the desired depth and water isn't wasted through super saturation or filling the

profile to a depth where the water will be unavailable for growth.

This is definitely the most important irrigation of the season and should be given much thought to see that it is done properly, Black concludes.

Herbicide Meet Subject Is Reducing Crop Damage

The use of herbicides with less danger of damage to crops was the subject of the non-agricultural uses of herbicides conference at Farmers Central Market in Jackson, Miss., Feb. 28.

Sponsored by the Mississippi Extension Service and Experiment Station, the conference dealt with the control of weeds around cotton gins, oil mills and factory sites.

Participating in the conference were C. G. McWhorter, USDA, Stoneville; Fred Peavy of ARS, USDA, Alexandria, La.; Robert Frans, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; W. C. Normand, Mississippi Experiment Station.

O. B. Wooten, Jr., ARS, USDA, Stoneville; O. T. Guice, State Plant Board; R. A. Mann, TVA, Chattanooga, Tenn.; S. G. Pugh, Southern Bell Telephone, Atlanta; T. F. Hall, TVA, Wilson Dam, Ala.; Jack Dreesen, herbicide specialist, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Washington.

■ **JOHN W. GLOVER**, former sales engineer with Darf Corp., Raleigh, has been appointed to the agricultural engineering staff of the North Carolina Extension Service. He graduated with a B. S. degree in agricultural engineering from State College, N.C., in 1950.

National Ginners Will Convene in Dallas

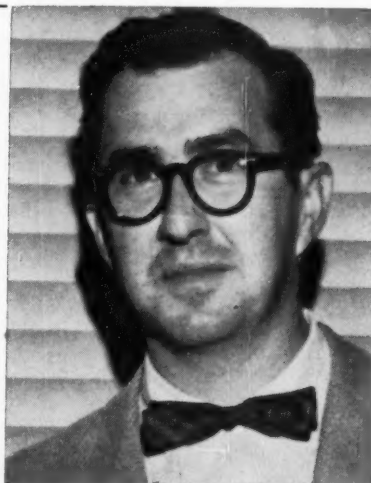
MARCH 26 business meeting scheduled. **Hayden Trophy** winner to be named.

■ **NATIONAL** Cotton Ginners' Association has completed plans for holding its annual meeting in Dallas at the time of the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

Representatives of the national group will meet jointly with directors of the Texas organization on Sunday night, March 25, at a banquet. They will, then, hold their annual business session at 2 p.m. on Monday, March 26.

A highlight of the meeting in Dallas will be the announcement of the name of the National Ginner of the Year, who will receive the Horace Hayden Trophy, a memorial to the late ginning leader who served as executive of the National Association as well as of Oklahoma ginners' and crushers' organizations. Selection by an impartial committee from the group of state ginners of the year named by different state ginners' organizations, the national winner will be announced at one of the general sessions of the Texas convention. The winner of the award last year was J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S.C.

S. N. Reed, O'Brien, Texas, is the National Association president. Other officers are Winston Lovelace, Loving, N.M., first vice-president; J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., second vice-president; Joe Fleming, Huntsville, Ala., third vice-president; Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer; and Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary.



CLIFFORD H. HARDY
Executive Secretary

Remember This?



They're in Memphis, in 1952 . . .

THIS PICTURE was taken in December, 1952, when leaders of the National Cotton Ginners' Association gathered for a Memphis meeting. Most of the ginners and their guests will be easy for readers of The Press to identify.

• More Exports Goal Of Lint Price Cut

SALE of up to five million bales of U.S. cotton to foreign countries is the objective of USDA's recent announcement of plans for cut-rate sales of cotton for delivery after next Aug. 1. Many cotton leaders described the program as a major step toward making U.S. cotton competitive in foreign countries, while other producing areas expressed disappointment over the policy.

Testifying before a House committee, Wm. Rhea Blake of the National Cotton Council praised the action but added that the new export sales policy for cotton accentuates the need for import quotas on foreign-made cotton textiles. He said the sale of U.S. cotton abroad at prices below that fixed for domestic mills increases greatly the threat from imports facing the U.S. industry.

He warned that imports, especially from Japan, are increasing at an "amazing rate" and in December, 1955, actually were greater than textile exports by U.S.

Blake recommended that attention be given immediately to these other points of the industry's program:

1. Appropriate incentive payments to farmers who voluntarily reduce their cotton acreage below their individual farm allotments.

2. Development of information on, and a plan for, recognizing technological improvements in the production of cotton in the price support system.

3. Shifting the base of cotton parity from seven-eighths inch middling to the average grade and staple of the crop.

4. Increase in federal and state funds for research which would double such appropriations over a five-year period, with cotton sharing on a basis commensurate with its needs, and development of a long-range program to finance from private sources research and promotion in amounts adequate to make cotton fully competitive with synthetic fibers and other competing materials.

5. Labeling of textile products to show their true fiber content.

6. Opposition to substitution of cotton poundage quotas for marketing quotas based on an acreage allotment.

7. Opposition to dollar limitation on price support loans.

USDA's program calls for sales to be made periodically on a competitive bid basis, as under the current Special Cotton Export Program which was limited to cotton of 15/16 inch staple length and shorter.

While cotton cannot be exported under the new program before Aug. 1, 1956, the program was announced at this time so that the domestic cotton industry, as well as foreign users of cotton, will know the Department's ex-

port sales policy and can begin to make forward sales and purchases. Sales under the program can begin now.

All qualities of upland cotton in the CCC inventory, and listed in the catalog, will be available for sale. Cotton sold under the program will be eligible for delivery against all sales, including Public Law 480 sales.

U.S. cotton will be made available for export on a competitive basis, but sales will be made in an orderly manner to avoid disrupting world market prices and impairing the traditional competitive position of friendly countries.

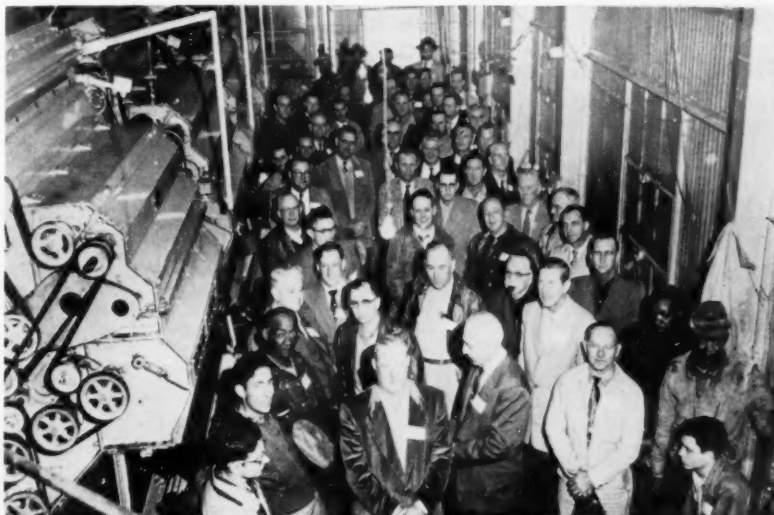
Terms and conditions of sales are being released, the catalog issued, and all sales made by the New Orleans CSS Commodity Office, Wirth Bldg., 120 Marais Street, New Orleans 16.

North Carolina Needs Boll Weevil Freeze Out

Boll weevils will be on their bad behavior next year in North Carolina if there are not several days of 15-degree weather, according to George D. Jones, Extension entomologist. At the two-day Pesticide School at State College in January, Jones warned that weevils may be worse next year than in the previous five years.

Jones said that trash counts in 14 counties, as of mid-December, indicated that boll weevils will be out in force from early June in at least half of North Carolina's counties. He also said that some northern fields may not have many at first, as the heaviest infestation is the southern part of the state.

■ J. G. WATTS, formerly with South Carolina Experiment Station, heads the new department of botany and entomology at New Mexico A. & M. DR. R. C. DOBSON, assistant entomologist, and DR. JOHN E. CHILTON, assistant plant pathologist, are other members of the department.



Hardwicke-Etter Equipment Demonstrated

GINNERS from Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and many sections of Texas are shown here at a recent demonstration of the Hardwicke-Etter Co. Green Leaf and Stick Removal Attachment to the firm's Big Bur Extractor. In the demonstration, held at Sentell Gin, Dixie, La., the group saw 31 bales of machine picked cotton ginned, and their comments were enthusiastic as to the work done by the Green Leaf and Stick Removal Machine.

• Atomic Fertilizer Traces Nutrients

CUSTOM MADE radioactive phosphate fertilizers are being produced to order in a small plant operated by USDA in Beltsville in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission and the fertilizer industry.

Research with radioisotope-labeled phosphates is aimed at helping farmers get their money's worth out of the billion dollars or more spent on fertilizers every year. Questions being answered by this research are of direct interest to farmers. How much phosphate fertilizer do crops need? What is the value of water-insoluble phosphate in mixed phosphates? What form—powdered, granular, liquid—is best utilized? At what stage of growth and where should the fertilizer be applied to do most good? For example, corn needs a high proportion of phosphate from fertilizer added early in the growing season and very little at other times, where potatoes use phosphate throughout the whole period.

To run these experiments fertilizers are assayed for nutrient content. One certain element is made radioactive and labeled and the material is applied directly to the plant or the soil. The uptake and transformation of the fertilizer by the plant can then be traced by a radioactivity assay and chemical analysis of the plant.

• **Manmade P-32**—The manmade radioisotope of phosphorus-P-32—is classed as moderately dangerous. For handling the comparatively large quantity of this isotope at the Beltsville fertilizer plant, special facilities, methods, and equipment have been devised to protect the personnel from radiation hazard. Mixing operations are done under hoods with blowers that remove fumes and dust through a filter system. Long-handled tools, plastic shields, respirators, rubber gloves, and other safeguards are used by workers.

Monitoring devices that detect the amount of external radioactivity to

Any Homeowner Can Answer This One

What is the most expensive crop in the U.S.? Men who have to do their own yardwork should know the answer—or, at least, will be glad to have their suspicions confirmed.

Its lawns are the nation's most expensive crop, according to a Texas A. & M. College authority. Says Dr. E. C. Holt: "Few people realize that more money is spent for lawns, parks, cemeteries, airports, golf courses and highway shoulders than any other single crop."

Doctor Holt said that no accurate figures are available but that probably "more of the nation's acres are planted to turf than to any other single crop."

which the men are exposed are used on all these fertilizer processing operations. Men wear film-dosimeters while working at the plant. The film is changed and developed periodically to determine the amount of exposure to which workers have been subjected.

The experimenter, fertilizer plant, and Oak Ridge Laboratory must cooperate closely to have the tagged fertilizer ready when it is needed during the growing season. Potassium phosphate is bombarded by neutrons in a nuclear reactor for 28 days to produce the P-32 radioisotope. Within 10 days after receiving the radioactive potassium phosphate, the Beltsville plant completes the manufacture and assay of the tagged fertilizer required for a particular experiment. Greenhouse tests with minimum amounts of isotope are often helpful in working out the timing and pattern of fertilizer application for a field test.

The radiation characteristics of P-32, together with the importance of phos-

phorus in plant nutrition, account for its wide use in agronomic research. Co-operative phosphate fertilizer studies are being carried on with many crops and in many places. Such work is adding to the knowledge that will help farmers improve crop production by making best use of fertilized without waste.

• Modern Cows Resent Those Cold Hands

PAMPERED PRODUCTS of the machine age, cows today resent milking by human hand, Bill Musgrove of Paris, Texas, found out when a blizzard cut off his electricity. It was all Musgrove could do, with his neighbors' help, to get his cows to submit to hand milking instead of machines to which they had been accustomed.

When ice coated power lines snapped, Musgrove had 67 cows ready to be milked and they could not wait. So he started milking them by hand. The job was doubly hard because the cows, which had always been milked by machines, did not like the new fangled method and acted up quite a bit.

Even though neighbors helped it was nearly noon when Musgrove finished the morning milking. That left him just enough time to eat a hasty lunch and feed the cows before starting the evening milking.

Chickens Sport Nylons That Don't Overrun

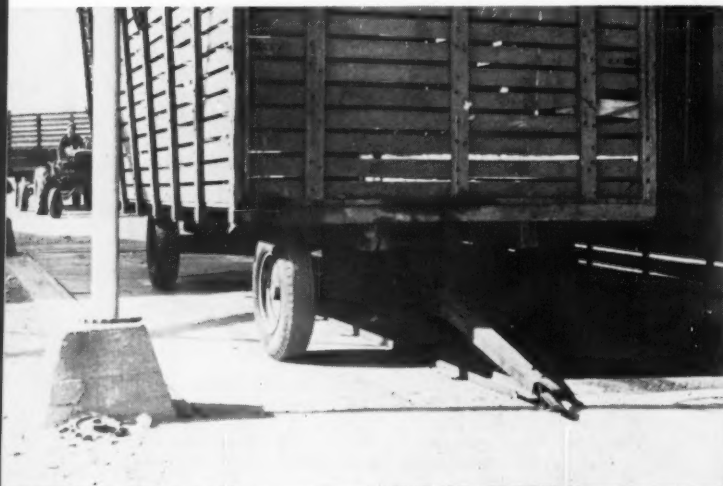
Nylon drinking cups for chickens are a new product of a firm in the San Fernando Valley, Calif., according to a Du Pont Co. announcement. They are made of "Zytel" nylon and can be sterilized in boiling water if necessary.

The cup combines a threaded plug which can be screwed into an eight-inch pipe sleeve with a counter-balanced cup hinged on the fitting. When the cup is full, weight of the water presses a small rubber bit against the opening and stops the flow of water.

Steel Groove Guides Trailers After Unloading

ACCIDENT DANGER is high, safety experts say, when workers hold trailer tongues while tractor drivers push empty trailers off the gin scales. Mesilla Cooperative Gin Association, Mesilla Park, N.M., has one solution to the problem—a steel groove embedded in the weighing platform and adjoining the

concrete apron at the gin. The groove can guide empty trailers off an unloading platform and thus enable a tractor to push an empty trailer off at the same time as it brings a full carrier to be unloaded, as shown in left hand picture. At the right, gin director Victor Ginther points to the track for the tongue.



Processors Attending Cottonseed Clinic

Processors of cottonseed and others interested in oil milling are attending the Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic March 12-13 at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. Sponsors of the annual event are the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch. Cleaning of cottonseed and the processing of linters are scheduled to receive major attention on the program.

• First Bale Prize Set For Cotton Derby

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of Harlingen, Texas, has approved its fourth annual Cotton Derby, guaranteeing the grower of the nation's first bale of 1956-grown cotton a minimum of \$2,500 if the bale is delivered in Harlingen for public auction.

Last year the first bale, grown in a joint endeavor by Jerry Block of Sharlyland and Will Wallace of Edinburg, was delivered June 8. It brought \$3.13 a pound, which with the \$1,500 prize gave the growers \$3,180.81.

In 1954, Ray Barnick of Mission produced the first bale, 454 pounds, May 30. It brought a world record price of \$6.25 a pound, or a total, including the \$1,500 prize, of \$4,337.50.

To be eligible for the prize, the first bale must meet certain standards and must be delivered to the Harlingen Police station, 110 West Jefferson street, to be clocked in officially. Clocking in can be very important, as in the past only a few minutes have determined the winner of some races. The police station is the delivery point because there is a dispatcher on duty there at all hours to register the bale in officially.

There were predictions at the Chamber meeting that the bale this year may be a little later, because the opening of the planting season in the Valley was delayed until Feb. 1 by order of John C. White, state agriculture commissioner, as a pink bollworm control measure.

The earliest bale in recent year was a 615-pound bale grown by Barnick near Mission in 1953. Arriving May 25, it brought \$3 a pound, which with the bonus yielded a total \$4,345.

Chaddock and Kinsinger Promoted by Hercules

Dr. Richard E. Chaddock has been appointed to the newly-created post of director of development for Hercules Powder Co.'s Virginia Cellulose Department.

At the same time, Dr. William G. Kinsinger was appointed manager of Hercules' Sales Research Division, succeeding Doctor Chaddock.

Edward G. Crum, general manager of the Virginia Cellulose Department, said Doctor Chaddock's new post will involve technical aid to present markets, the expansion of markets for existing products, and the development and introduction of new chemical materials.

Research Positions Open At USDA's Laboratory

The Southern Utilization Research Branch of the USDA Agricultural Research Service is seeking additional scientists for research to improve the utilization of Southern farm crops. The research program of the branch includes fundamental and applied research in the chemistry and utilization of cotton, vegetable oils, fatty acids, terpenes, and resin acids. The current program offers opportunities for chemists, biochemists, physicists, and cotton technologists interested in research.

Vacancies currently exist at the Southern Branch's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, at entrance salaries ranging from \$3,670 to \$7,570 a year. Persons interested in such a position should apply to the eighth Civil Service Region, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas; or get information from Dr. C. H. Fisher, Chief, Southern Utilization Research Branch, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19.

Miller Elected President Of Ginners in Valley

Raymond Miller, manager of Burkhardt's Gin, Alamo, Texas, was elected president of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Ginners' Association at the recent annual meeting.

Ross Bigham, manager of Elrod Gin Co., Harlingen, was named vice-president of the regional organization; and Shelt Young, Ripley Gin Co., Harlingen, was named secretary-treasurer.

USDA Selling Castor Beans

USDA is selling 9,800,000 pounds of castor oil stored in tanks at Chickasha, Okla., under a sales plan recommended by members of the castor oil industry. Terms and conditions of sale are being handled through Dallas Commodity Stabilization Service Commodity Office, 500 South Ervay Street.

USDA and Foreign Crushers To Make Soybean Study

A study designed to bring better understanding of present methods of grading, sampling and loading soybeans for export will be conducted by USDA and the International Association of Seed Crushers. A study will be made first at U.S. ports and later when the beans reach Europe.

The Department has named J.W.J. Stedman, Foreign Agricultural Service marketing specialist, and Elmo A. Shaw, of the Agricultural Marketing Service, a member of the USDA Board of Grain Supervisors, to serve with two representatives of the International Association of Seed Crushers in making the study. The association's representatives are D. A. Brett, of Caleb Brett and Sons, Ltd., London, England, and Alfred Elvers, of Dahn and Hamann, G.m.b.H., of Hamburg, Germany. P. G. Verheul, of Unilever, Inc., Rotterdam, the Netherlands, will participate as observer on behalf of the Association of Dutch Seed Crushers.

Examinations will be made of soybeans loaded in ships at New Orleans, Philadelphia; Baltimore, Norfolk, and Mobile. The inspection team will leave for Europe about March 15 to complete its study there.

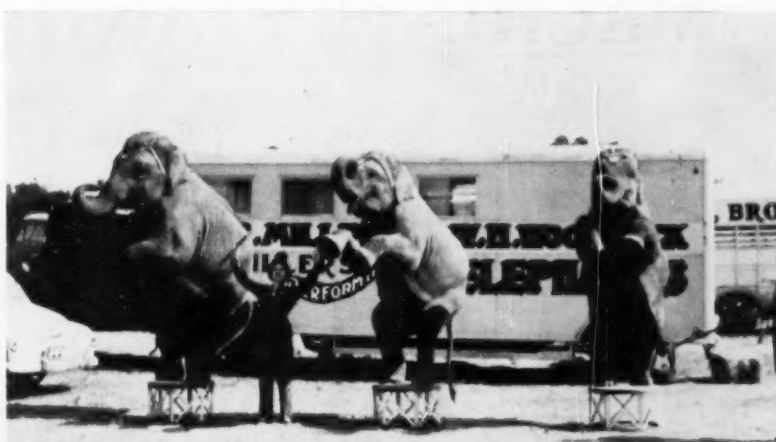
Peanut Acreage Increased

An increase of 40,342 acres in allotments for states producing Virginia and Valencia type peanuts in 1956 has been announced by USDA. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are included.

The increase raises the total U.S. allotment for all types of peanuts to 1,650,342 acres.

Dow To Build Large Plant

Dow Chemical Co. has announced plans for a new \$20 million operation in the Baton Rouge area of Louisiana to produce chlorine, caustic soda and several organic chemicals.



Even Performers Are Big on Ginners' Show

THE SHOW planned on Tuesday night for Texas ginners, their families and guests will be a giant in every respect—even to the size of some of the performers. These three young bulls, trained by Colonel Bill Woodcock, will do a wide variety of stunts that will entertain the adults as well as the youngsters; and this act is only one of many different performances during the show.

Bulletin Compares Costs Of Storing Soybeans

Farm storage of soybeans and grains may or may not be more economical than storage at commercial elevators, a study by Arkansas Experiment Station indicates. Farm storage usually is more economical when farm storage capacity is fully utilized, but not when only part of the capacity is used, the Station reports.

In comparing costs of storing grain on the farm with rates farmers pay for commercial storage, the rates allowed under the Commodity Credit Corporation uniform storage agreement were used. The cost of storing soybeans on the farm was 2.4 cents less per bushel than commercial storage cost for a four-month period (the average time soybeans were stored in 1953) based on full use of farm capacity. When only 40.7 percent of available farm storage capacity was used, the elevator storage cost was 2.4 cents less per bushel than the farm storage cost.

The complete study is available from Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, in Bulletin 562, "Costs and Use of Storage for Soybeans, Oats and Wheat."

Two New Soybean Varieties

Seed of Kim and Kanrich, two new vegetable soybean varieties, have been released to commercial seed and canning companies for testing in 1956. The new seed will be gradually distributed to gardeners, canners and freezers through regular sources when the seed has increased. The new soybeans are highly nutritious.

Insects Changed Little In 220 Million Years

■ INSECTS have lived on this globe about 220 million years, as compared to a mere one million for men, and have changed very little, whereas a man today would not recognize his ancestor. These facts are pointed out by Dr. Reginald D. Manwell of Syracuse University, who says it's still even money as to whether man or insects will exterminate the other.

Doctor Manwell has studied fossilized insects in Colorado, where their remains have been fossilized in shale. He says: "Not only have insects undergone little structural change in many millions of years, but also their habits, at least in many cases, remain much the same."

Pink Bollworm Circular Is Available in Texas

"Ways to Fight the Pink Bollworm" is the title of a new circular issued by Texas Extension Service and available from Dr. J. C. Gaines, Texas A. M., College Station, or county agents. The publication contains information from different units of the Texas A. & M. College System, USDA and Texas Department of Agriculture, including pink bollworm regulatory requirements.

• Cotton Week Will Stress Tradition

A NEW merchandising approach which emphasizes cotton's picturesque traditions is planned for National Cotton Week, next May 14-19.

The National Cotton Council has announced that posters and other display materials will feature a stylized steamboat design instead of the cotton boll used for the past several years.

Posters, which will be offered to retail groups, are lithographed in four colors, with modernistic cotton bales in pastel shades highlighted on a steamboat reminiscent of Mississippi River paddle-wheelers.

"Pick Your Cottons Now—first choice for you and your home—naturally fresher . . . cooler . . . smarter," the official Cotton Week theme for 1956, is overprinted across the design.

Advance copies of a merchandising folder outlining a storewide Cotton Week promotion are being distributed to resident buyers, chain store headquarters and Chambers of Commerce. The illustrated brochure reproduces key items in the 35-piece display kit, suggests advertising headings and gives the text of "Facts About Fibers," the Council's latest technical summary of cotton's selling points.

The merchandiser will be distributed nationally to retailers next month.

Plans for the twenty-sixth annual observance of Cotton Week call for increased emphasis on communitywide celebrations sponsored by local Cotton Week committees of farm, retail and civic leaders.

SAMSCO

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

for

COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

GENUINE CAMERON AUTOMATIC PACKER PARTS

SAMSCO

SAN ANTONIO MACHINE AND SUPPLY CO.

Distributors and Manufacturers

SAN ANTONIO . . . CORPUS CHRISTI . . . HARLINGEN . . . WACO

Water Use To Rise Sharply

SURVEY shows heavy increase in consumption since 1940 and need for careful planning to conserve future supplies.

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION in the U.S. will increase from about 262 billion gallons daily average in 1955 to 453 billion gallons daily by 1975, of which more than 69 billion gallons are estimated to be taken from ground water sources, according to U.S. Department of Commerce.

Careful planning and allocation of water sources, the Department concludes, will be necessary to enable each region to meet its future water needs and "achievement of this goal will tax the foresight and ability of the nation's planners for the next two decades."

Businessmen, as well as farmers, industrial water users and city planners, have an interest in the information in this report on water use in the U.S. made by the Department. Some of the material contained in it follows:

• **Water Consumption, 1900-1955** — The Department estimates consumption increases for the past half-century as follows:

Irrigation. — This includes primary and supplementary supplies from both surface and ground sources. Acreage irrigated increased from 7.7 million acres in 1900 to an estimated 29.5 million acres in 1955 (including 1.3 million acres sprinkler irrigated). Daily average water use (including delivery losses but not including reservoir evaporation) increased from an estimated 20.2 billion gallons in 1955, of which an estimated 24.75 billion gallons were taken from ground sources.

Rural. — Individual water supplies for farms, rural homes, and suburban fringe homes provided water for an estimated 46 million people in 1900, growing to 53.6 million in 1955. These homes and farms used an estimated daily average of 2 billion gallons in 1900 and 5.4 billion gallons in 1955, of which 5.16 billion gallons were taken from ground water sources.

Public water supplies. — These systems are estimated to have served about 30 million people in 1900 and 111 million in 1955, furnishing water for domestic, commercial, and industrial purposes within their areas of distribution. Water production, estimated at 3.0 billion gallons daily average in 1900, is estimated to have reached 17.0 billion gallons in 1955, of which 4.18 billion gallons daily average were supplied from ground water sources.

Industrial and miscellaneous. — This includes manufacturing industries, mineral industries, air conditioning, resorts, motels, rural commercial, military, and other miscellaneous uses not elsewhere included, all self-supplied. Total daily average intake is estimated at 10 billion gallons in 1900 and 60 billion gallons in 1955, of which 6.13 billion gallons were taken from ground water sources. With the increase in industrial production, the advent of new synthetics, plastics, and air conditioning, the volume of use in this category has been increasing rapidly since 1940.

Steam electric power. — Increase in industrial production, accompanied by increasing mechanization and automation,

has rapidly increased consumption of electric power, the major portion of which is produced by steam generation. Although water requirements per kilowatt hour have been decreasing, total water use has been rapidly increasing. The daily average water use is estimated at 5 billion gallons in 1900 and 59.8 billion in 1955.

Total daily average of these uses is estimated to have grown from 40.19 billion gallons in 1900 to 262.04 billion gallons in 1955. Nearly half of this growth is estimated to have occurred since 1940. Of the 1955 total water intake, an estimated 41.24 billion gallons daily were taken from ground water sources.

• **Increase by 1975** — The next 20 years are expected to bring a sharp rise in the consumption of water in these categories, as shown by the following forecasts.

casts. They are based on the assumption that population in the continental U.S. will grow from 164,600,000 in 1955 to 206,600,000 by 1975, and that the index of industrial production will rise 50 percent.

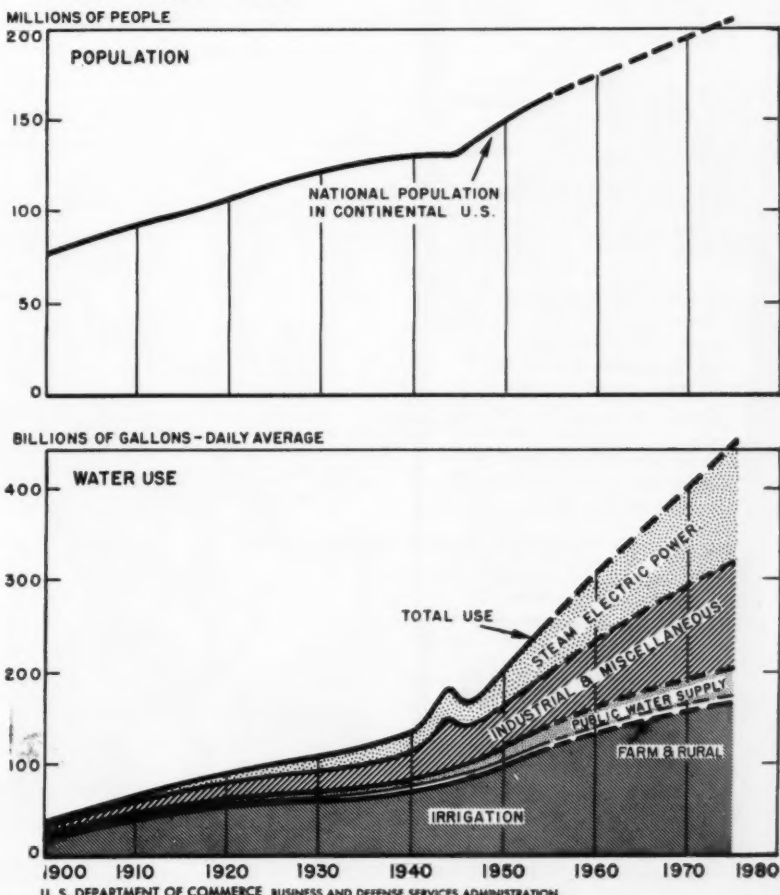
Irrigation. — It is estimated that the area irrigated may increase from 29.5 million acres in 1955 to about 37.4 million acres in 1975, of which 4.2 million acres may be sprinkler irrigated. Total daily average water take, including delivery losses, is estimated to grow from 119.84 billion gallons to 169.78 billion gallons in 1975, of which 16.85 billion gallons is estimated for sprinkler irrigation.

Rural. — Self-served population of farms, rural homes, and suburban fringe population is estimated to grow from 53.6 million in 1955 to 57.8 million in 1975. Daily average water use is estimated to increase from 5.4 billion gallons to 7.2 billion gallons in 1975.

Public water supplies. — Population served by public water supplies is estimated to grow from 111 million in 1955 to 148.8 million in 1975. The daily average water production supplied for domestic, commercial, and industrial uses is estimated to grow from 17.0 billion gallons in 1955 to 29.8 billion gallons in 1975, of which 6.26 billion gallons are

CHART 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL WATER USE IN THE U. S. 1900 — 1955 — 1975



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

—10491

(5)

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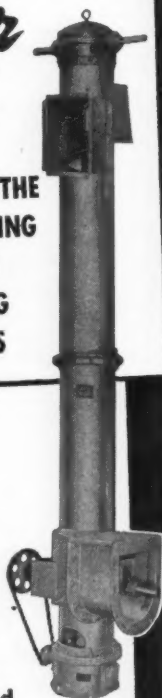
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Such a marked preference for Rotor Life is natural. Replacing bucket elevators and other mechanical elevating units. Precision engineered to meet your needs and requirements in the elevating of any free flowing bulk material, the Rotor Lift will give you uninterrupted production and a continuous reduction in operating cost. Rotor Lift is available in nine distinct types and four diameter sizes. When processors in the cotton ginning and oilseed industries express such enthusiasm, it is well worth your investigation.

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estimated to be taken from ground water sources.

Industrial and miscellaneous.—Daily average water uses are estimated to grow from 60 billion gallons in 1955 to 115.4 billion gallons in 1975, of which 10.4 billion gallons are estimated to be taken from ground water sources.

Steam electric power.—This use of water is estimated to grow from 59.8 billion gallons daily average in 1955 to 131.0 billion gallons in 1975. The production of electric power is estimated to increase from 520 billion kilowatt hours to 1,400 billion kilowatt hours annually in 1975, of which steam and atomic production will account for 1,196 billion kilowatt hours. The estimates assume that the generation of electric power from atomic energy will require about the same quantity of water per kilowatt hour as is required for generation by coal.

The total daily average of all these uses is estimated to grow from 262.04 billion gallons in 1955 to 453.08 billion gallons in 1975, of which 69.37 billion gallons are estimated to be taken from ground water sources.

Trade Association To Meet

Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Trade Association will meet at Hotel Pines, Pine Bluff, Ark., April 10. Committee meetings will be held the night of April 9 with the National Bank of Commerce and the Simons National Bank as hosts.

Valley Meet Entertainment Features Golf Tourney

Those planning to attend the 1956 Valley Oilseed Processors' Association Convention April 9-10 at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss., are urged to bring their golf clubs by Jimmy Hicky, Forrest City, Ark., chairman of the golf committee. Entertainment planned for the convention includes a golf tournament for the first day at the Great Southern Country Club, according to C. E. Garner, Memphis, secretary of the Association.



C. E. GARNER

Robert Patterson, Trenton, Tenn., chairman of the entertainment committee, advises the convention banquet is scheduled for the evening of April 10.

• Peanut Industry Groups To Meet

PLANS for the annual meeting of the nation's peanut industry in New Orleans, March 18-21, have been completed, according to William F. Seals, Washington, president of the National Peanut Council. The meeting is at the Jung Hotel.

Sunday, March 18, has scheduled a luncheon of the Peanut Butter Manufacturers' Association and its first convention session. The board of the National Peanut Council will meet that afternoon, and a welcome party for the industry is scheduled to start at 6 p.m.

On Monday, there will be the first general convention session and a special ladies' program in the morning. Peanut and Nut Salters' Association will hold its annual luncheon and first convention session that afternoon, and the peanut butter manufacturers will continue their convention sessions that afternoon. A dinner dance is planned that evening.

The second general convention session, and special entertainment for the ladies, are set for Tuesday morning, and the annual peanut industry luncheon will be at noon. Salters will hold their second convention session that afternoon.

The convention will adjourn at noon on Wednesday, following a breakfast meeting of the Council directors and any special meetings that may be scheduled by participating groups.

Peanut Council officers include Benjamin M. Birdsong, Suffolk, Va., chairman; T. Earle Bourne, Mt. Rainier, Md., treasurer; and the following vice-presidents: Robert M. Candy, Dayton, Ohio; Roy L. Graham, Dallas, and George F. Hartnett and C. E. Johnson, both of Chicago.

■ JAMES B. MAYER, Producers Cotton Oil Co., has been elected a director of Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.

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INVENTORS of the new B/D Buckle are shown with some of these buckles on cotton bales. H. M. Donaldson, vice-president, Brumley-Donaldson Co., is on the left, with Dan Hebern, manager, Kerman (California) Co-op Gin.

New Product:

TIE BUCKLE DEVELOPED BY FIRM IN CALIFORNIA

Development of a new buckle designed especially to hold the increased pressures from high-density and standard-density bales at the gin is announced by H. M. Donaldson, vice-president,

Brumley-Donaldson Co., 75 Market Street, Oakland, Calif.

Donaldson was called in early last year by Kerman Co-op Gin, Kerman, Calif.; and his firm, which supplies cotton bale ties to ginners in California, Arizona and Mexico, was asked to help solve the gin's tie problem. A number of experimental buckles were made until

a completely acceptable buckle was developed.

It has been proved that this buckle, when properly used, will hold bale densities up to 34 to 38 pounds without slippage, the manufacturer reports, adding that the higher the density and the drier and spongier the cotton, the tighter the buckle will lock.

The U.S. Patent Office recently granted a patent on the new buckle and applications have been made for foreign patents. Brumley-Donaldson Co. holds the rights of manufacture and sale of the patented B/D Buckle, and additional information may be obtained from this firm, or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas.

Glycerine Producers' Group Honors Three Scientists

Men from three different fields of chemical research were honored for work in the use of glycerine at the annual meeting of the Glycerine Producers' Association recently in New York.

Top award of \$1,000 and a plaque went to Dr. Reed A. Gray, Merck & Co. plant physiologist. Dr. Eugene P. Kennedy, University of Chicago biochemistry professor, received second award of \$300 and plaque and Dr. Karl H. Lauer, University of Alabama chemistry professor, received the third award of \$200 and plaque.

■ L. S. KURTZ becomes assistant director, New Mexico Extension Service, March 31, succeeding H. L. HILDWEIN, who retired recently.

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the best protection
against handling
and weather

2 lb. weight—21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales
"Built to Stand the Pressure"

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Cuts Costs ...
Boosts Gin Production

Experienced Ginners Know ...

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

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For Details Today!

"Magic Wand" Moisture Control

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration ... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

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• Four Appointments Made by Hercules

PAUL MAYFIELD, general manager of Hercules Powder Co. Naval Stores Department, has announced four new positions for managerial sales personnel in the department.

The new appointments are: L. E. Anderson, sales manager, Oxychemicals Division, Wilmington, Del.; Richard J. Both, manager, Chicago district office; P. J. Reno, sales manager, Agricultural Chemicals Division, Wilmington, Del.; and Allen C. Gunter, manager, Dallas district office.

Anderson for the past four years has been manager of the department's Chi-

cago district office. Prior to assuming that position, he spent five years as manager of the department's San Francisco district office. He joined Hercules in 1937. Products of the Oxychemicals Division include phenol, acetone, and other derivatives of the Hercules cumene-oxidation process.

R. J. Both has been sales manager of the Naval Stores Department's Agricultural Chemicals Division. He joined Hercules in 1940, after graduating from Harvard. Since 1945 he has been engaged in sales work, for Naval Stores Department, and has made several extensive foreign trips to promote the sales of toxaphene, prominent insecticide for cotton and other farm crops.

P. J. Reno, sales manager, Agricul-

Midsouth Ginners To Gather in Memphis

Ginners of the Midsouth are meeting in Memphis March 12-14 for the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit at the Midsouth Fairgrounds and the annual meetings of the Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee Ginners' Associations. On the program, published in detail in the Feb. 25 issue of The Press, are discussions of current problems by national leaders, a number of entertainment features and the election of officers and other business. Registration was scheduled to start on Sunday, March 11, at the Peabody Hotel, where directors of the three sponsoring associations were to hold meetings at 4 p.m. The Press will report the conventions in its issue of March 24.

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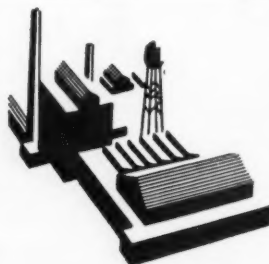
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tural Chemicals, has been manager of Naval Stores' Dallas office for the past six years. A major part of his duties there has involved working with various southwestern state and federal agricultural agencies, cotton growers, and manufacturers of toxaphene dusts and sprays. Reno joined Hercules in 1941.

Allen C. Gunter, manager, Dallas district office, joined Hercules in 1952, as a technical representative at the Dallas office. Prior to joining Hercules, he served as research entomologist with the Texas Extension Service, from 1947 to 1949, when he became Extension entomologist at Texas A. & M.

Cotton Congress Committee Holds Lubbock Meeting

Members of the 1956 American Cotton Congress committee are meeting in Lubbock Monday, March 12, to complete arrangements for the Congress, which will be held at Lubbock May 31-June 1-2.

Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the sponsoring organization, the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, said that the group will develop further the program and other plans that were made at an earlier meeting in Dallas.

Lubbock members of the group planned to show the visitors around the area on Sunday afternoon prior to the committee meeting.

The 1956 Congress will be the seventeenth sponsored by the Texas organization. They have been attended by leaders from throughout the U.S. and many foreign countries, and the proceedings are published and distributed to libraries and educational institutions.

Plains Group in Capital

Three representatives of Plains Cotton Growers were in Washington the first week in March to oppose the change proposed in the 7/8 inch basis for cotton supports and to discuss other legislation. W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, president; Wilmer Smith, Wilson, vice-president; and Paul Lewis, Lamb County, a director were in the group.



CG&OMPRESS Photo

Council Cites Cotton's Opportunities

THE NEED for increased efforts to hold and regain cotton markets is being stressed by National Cotton Council field representatives in their work. The picture shows Earl W. Sears, in the center, field service supervisor, National Cotton Council, discussing the situation with Ed H. Bush, left, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and Betty Jo Neal, secretary in the ginners' office in Dallas.

If present trends continue, figures on the chart show, total cotton use will drop to eight million bales of U.S. cotton in 1960 and seven million by 1965. However, if cotton can hold its present share of the market, 1960 consumption will be 15,300,000 bales and 1965 will see 17,200,000 bales of U.S. cotton used. If cotton can increase its share of the growing market, it can expect to sell 17,300,000 bales by 1960 and 20,600,000 by 1965.

Pima S-1 Will Dominate Long-Staple Plantings

Southwestern cotton growers are expected to seed practically all of the 45,000 acres allotted to extra long staple in Pima S-1, (known commercially as Supima), USDA reports.

USDA says the growers feel this cot-

ton offers them their first real opportunity to compete with imported extra long staple cotton. And a study by USDA economists supports growers' views, indicating that slow expansion of Pima S-1, as markets can be developed, is feasible. The competitive position should improve as research develops ways of cutting production and processing costs.

The higher yields and lower production costs already achieved with Pima S-1 should allow growers to market this cotton at a price competitive with imported cotton of the same staple. New competitive status of Pima S-1 is important because U.S. mills can buy imported extra long staple cotton at less than the government price support at the present time, thus putting domestic cotton under loan and cutting acreage, says USDA.

Hartz Elected to Board

The Arkansas Seed Dealers' Association has elected Jacob Hartz, Jr., of Stuttgart to represent the Association on the State Plant Board for a two-year term. Hartz, past president of the American Soybean Association, replaces Henry Kaufman, Ashdown.

Oklahoma Bollworm Count

In Oklahoma 34.9 pounds of seed were examined for pink bollworm larvae from 123 samples from 24 counties up to Feb. 2, 1956. Two live and 48 dead larvae were found. A total of 2,947 larvae reported from 140 lint cleaner inspections and 3,686 larvae in 261 gin stands, USDA reports.

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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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• March 12-13 — Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• March 12-14 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently with it.

• March 12-14 — Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 12-14 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 12-14 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 16-17-18 — West Coast Divisional Meeting of International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach. Calif. H. F. Crossno, meeting chairman, 2301 E. 52 Street, Los Angeles.

• March 18-21 — National Peanut Council annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write National Peanut Council, DuPont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

• March 26 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary. Will be held in conjunction with Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention.

• March 26-27-28 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Houghton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 7985), Dallas.

• April 9-10 — Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 12-13 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president.

• April 22-25 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 15-16 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Sequoyah State Park, near Muskogee. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary.

• May 21-22 — National Cottonseed Products Association convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, 19 S. Cleveland Street, Memphis 4, secretary-treasurer.

• May 31-June 1-2 — Seventeenth annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, general chairman.

• June 3-6 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association.

• June 6-8 — Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-12 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 16-19 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Lookout Mountain Hotel, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg, Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association; C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association.

• June 20-22 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 25-26-27 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by College, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

• Aug. 22-23-24 — Tenth Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

• Sept. 23-26 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Sherman Hotel, Chicago. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

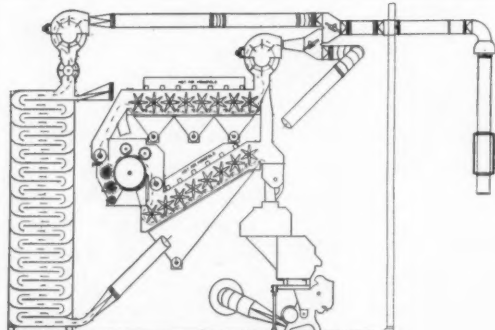
Japanese' 55 Crop Yields Up 13 Percent Over '54

Agricultural production in Japan reached an all-time high in 1955, topping 1954 production by 13 percent, USDA reports.

Production of grains, which constitutes 70 percent of all crops, increased 2.6 percent over 1954. Marked increases were recorded in rice, soybeans, rapeseed, vegetables and tobacco.

Production of soybeans increased to 495,420 tons in 1955 compared to 376,010 tons in 1954. Japanese soybeans are used largely as food, whereas imported beans, especially those from the U.S. are more suitable for crushing for oil. Total soybean imports reached 508,000 tons in 1954 and 630,000 tons in the first nine months of 1955. A large share of the increase in imports is accounted for by expanded purchases from Communist China.

Rapeseed is a major oil crop of Japan. Production is estimated at 267,000 tons in 1955, an increase of 21 percent over 1954 but somewhat less than in 1953. Peanut production is estimated at about the same level as in 1954.



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At Austin, April 13-14

Plan Merchandising Clinic for Cotton

■ **PROGRAM** for ninth annual conference announced by Cotton Research Committee and University of Texas.

Plans for the ninth annual Cotton Merchandising Clinic, to be held April 13-14 at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Austin, Texas, have been announced by the sponsors, the Cotton Research Committee of Texas and the University of Texas.

Detailed information and reservation blanks are available from Cotton Ec-



GEORGE PFEIFFENBERGER

onomic Research, University of Texas, P. O. Box 8020, University Station, Austin.

Dr. A. B. Cox, University of Texas, will make the welcoming address on the morning of April 13.

"Uses of Fiber Laboratories in Merchandising Cotton" will be the topic for this initial session. Subjects and speakers will be:

"The Needs and Requirements for a Cotton Fiber Laboratory Calibration and Check Program for Fineness and Strength for Cotton Merchandising Purposes," — Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas.

"Essential Features of a Sound Calibration and Check Program for Cotton Fiber Laboratories," — George Pfeiffenberger, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

"Control Limits and Tolerances Required in Trading in and Arbitration of Laboratory Measured Properties of the Cotton Fiber," — John Barrentine, Jones, Gardner & Beal, Inc., Spartanburg, S.C.

The afternoon session, devoted to "Procedures and Problems in Merchandising Cotton," will have the following discussions:

"Basic Data Required in Merchandising Cotton Scientifically," — Dr. Earl E. Berkley, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston.

"Procedures and Techniques in Evalu-

ating and Merchandising Cotton Scientifically," — Joel F. Hembree, Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas.

"Some Neglected and Unexplored Phases of Cotton Fiber Measurement," — T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

"Techniques of Evaluating and Merchandising Cotton," the theme for the final session on the morning of April 14, will be discussed as follows:

"Classification of Cotton in Relation to Tolerance in Processing and Dyeing," — Merlin Birdsong, New Braunfels Textile Mills, Inc., New Braunfels; Jack Towery, Cotton Research, Texas Technological College, Lubbock; and K. Lanse Turner, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, Lubbock.

"How Equations and a Fiber Quality Index May be Used in Cost and Quality Control," — Charles B. Crandall, Burlington Mills, Cramerton, N.C.

"Pricing the Mechanically Measured Properties of the Cotton Fiber," — Dr. A. B. Cox, University of Texas.

Seed Association Meets

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association was held at Mississippi State College, March 7. The meeting featured a film on "The Good Harvest" which showed the story of certified seed production, according to John Oakley, executive secretary.

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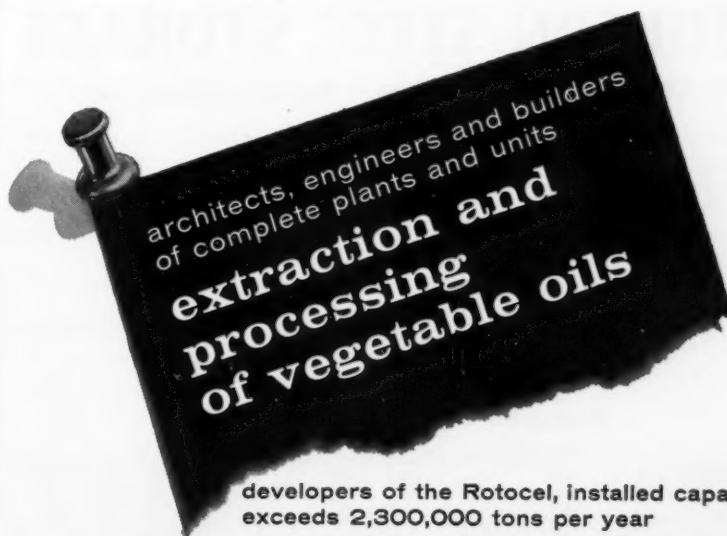
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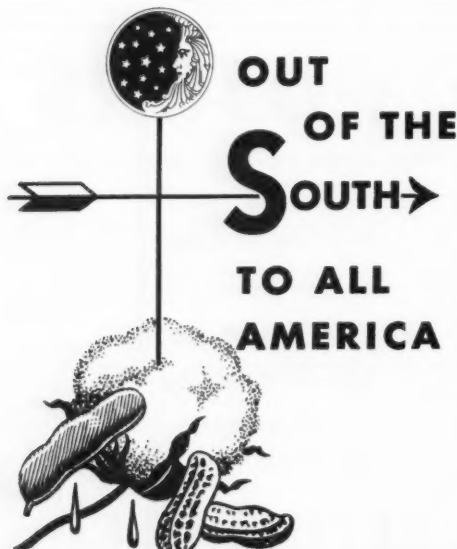
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The Processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils...the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials...the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

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Muskogee, Oklahoma

laugh it off

She came in with her hat over one eye, her hair messy, and lipstick smudged all over her face. "What happened?" her roommate asked.

"Well, I was out with a Frenchman," she replied, "I didn't want him to know that I couldn't understand a word he said so I just kept nodding my head."

"I haven't seen you at church lately," the minister remarked to a parishioner one day. "I hope you're not sliding."

"Well, not exactly," replied the man. "But my daughter's learning to play the harp, and well—to tell you the truth, I'm not so particular about going to Heaven as I was."

An old-fashioned girl these days is one who won't drink anything else.

She: I hate to think of my twenty-seventh birthday.

Brute: What happened?

Most women enjoy a bad reputation when it's someone else's.

Then there was that Lieutenant Commander who had tough luck with both of his wives. The first one ran away with another man and the second one didn't.

A bank teller was approached by a young woman who asked if he'd please cash her husband's check. The teller looked at the signature and saw that it was all right. "But the check needs an endorsement first," he told her.

The young woman looked thoughtfully for a moment, then wrote on the back of the check: "My husband is a wonderful man. Harriet Curtis."

A couple of Scotchmen were walking along a road and one was jingling something in his pocket. His pal asked, "Jock, you must have plenty of money in there?"

"Oh, no," said Jock, "that's my wife's false teeth...there's too much eating between meals in our house."

Young Man: "I can't understand it. You seem so contented. I thought spinsters were always cross and grouchy."

Old Maid: "Well, I have a fireplace that smokes, a dog that barks, a parrot that swears, and a cat that stays out all night. Why do I need a man?"

Prospective buyer: This house doesn't look any too strong.

Contractor: Well, you've got to consider that we haven't got the wallpaper on yet.

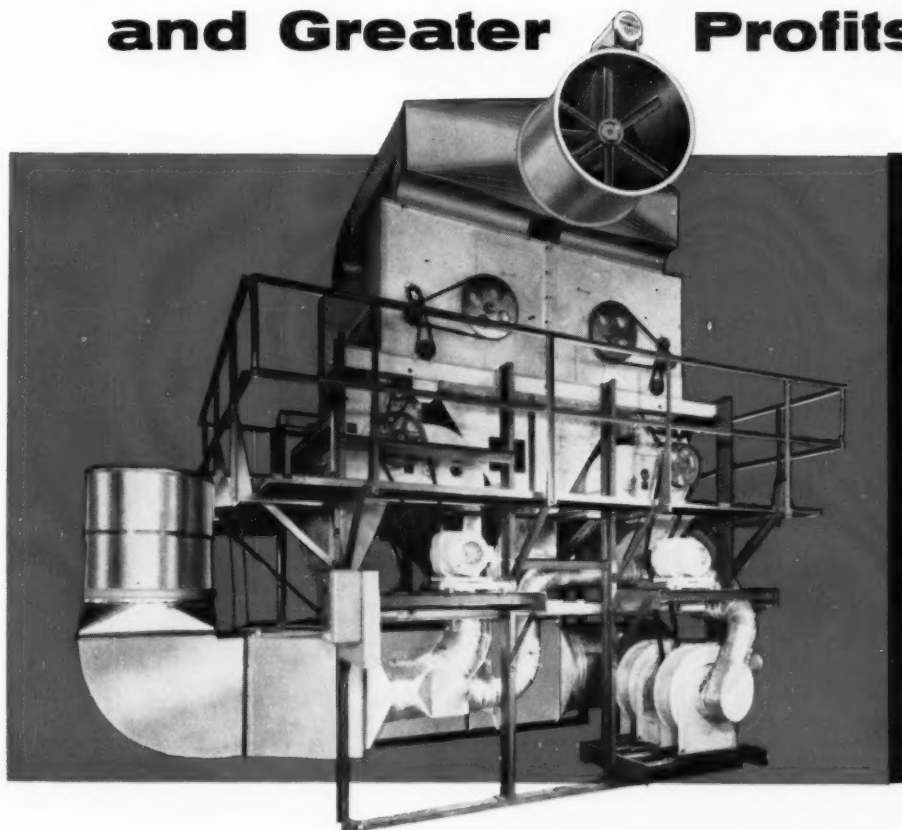
When mother asked father what he thought of the bathing girls on a certain Florida beach he replied: "Well, they certainly know how to pack their trunks."

As a married couple talked, the husband remarked, "By the way, wonder what became of the old-fashioned girls who fainted when a man kissed them?"

His wife gave him a withering look, "what I'd like to know," she retorted, "is what happened to the old-fashioned men who made them faint!"

Wives will make more allowances for their husbands when husband makes a nice allowance for his wife.

For Superior Performance and Greater Profits



for

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5/80

5/90

6/80

and

6/90

Gins

Install the **MOSS** *Super Cleanmaster* **LINT CLEANER**

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This husky double unit lint cleaner can be placed in any gin regardless of make, quickly and economically. Power requirement is only 35 HP including the 5 HP motor for condenser duct fan. Records show the Super Cleanmaster definitely improves cotton a full grade or more. Up-grading your customer's cotton and bringing him greater profit is a sure way to increase your own profit. Join the leading ginner in the nation who are making more money with Moss Lint Cleaners. *It will pay you to investigate!*

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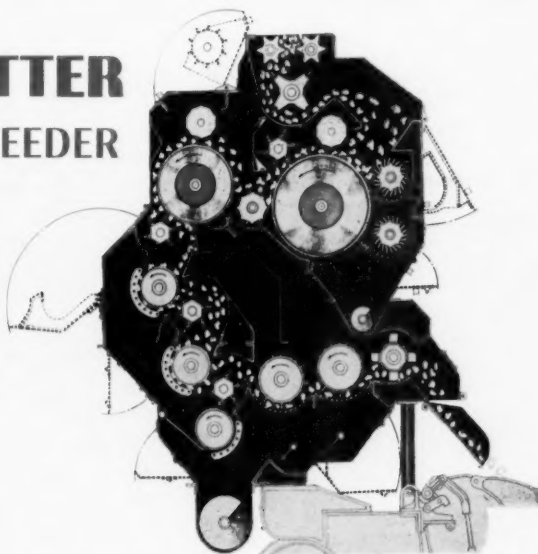
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★ Thoroughly field tested a full season in areas of the Belt where rough harvesting is a real problem for the ginner.

★ NEW hydraulic feed and NEW design make this an outstanding piece of equipment.

*See our full page advertisement on
page 11 of this issue.*



This machine will be on display at the Texas Ginners' Convention in Dallas, March 26-27-28.

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY
Manufacturers SHERMAN, TEXAS

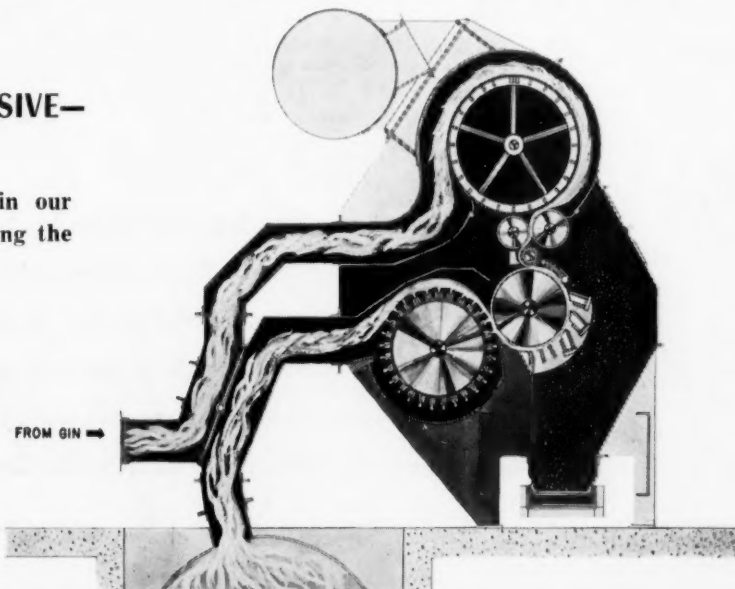
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